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Stock Prices Tumble in Europe and U.S. Markets

New Sign of Inflation Sends Jitters Through Investors Worldwide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Fears of inflation in the expanding U.S. economy — and higher interest rates that may follow — battered securities prices in the United States and Europe on Wednesday.

Yields on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds approached 8 percent for the first time in more than two years, while the Dow Jones industrial average lost ground for the third straight day. The dollar weakened against major currencies.

Major European stock indexes dropped, with the DAX index in Frankfurt falling 1.31 percent and the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index in London losing 1.52 percent.

"The market is headed south for a while until fears of inflation and higher interest rates subside," said Peter Cardillo, market strategist at Westfield Investments.

Fuel for the sell-off Wednesday came from a government report showing a 4.4 percent increase in orders to U.S. factories in August, the largest gain in nearly two years. The report also showed that shipments rose by 4.5 percent, the biggest gain in 15 years.

The report's influence was exaggerated by the fact that it came two days before the government is set to release employment data for September. If the Labor Department reports strong job growth for September on Friday, the Federal Reserve Board will almost surely push up key interest rates, analysts said.

"The factory orders were the icing on the cake," said Ian Blanco, global economist at Nikko Europe. "People are expecting the Federal Reserve to do something in the next few days."

The U.S. Federal bank has already raised short-term interest rates five times this year to help check as the economy grows, but higher trending interest rates raise the risk of borrowing for companies, which could limit corporate profit growth. Inflation, meanwhile, erodes the

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 13.79	Down 0.38%
3787.34	113.17
Change	Change
1.5425	1.5457
1.586	1.5815
89.60	89.63
5.2785	5.2863



Police and fire fighters at a farm in Cheiry, Switzerland, gathering the bodies of some of the members of a sect, the Solar Tradition, found Wednesday.

Mystery Shrouds 50 Cult Deaths

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

At least 48 members of an esoteric sect that has been linked to neo-Nazi groups were found shot or suffocated to death Wednesday at a farm and two chalets in Switzerland.

Two other bodies were found in a house in Quebec, belonging to the leader of the cult, that was destroyed by fire.

Swiss policemen, who expected to find more bodies at a third chalet, said they were seeking two people for questioning in connection with the deaths. An investigating magistrate, André Piller, declined to say who the suspects were or whether one was the cult leader, Luc Jourret.

Swiss fire fighters found the dead, including many children, in a secret chapel at the farm at Cheiry, a Heidi-like mountain village near Fribourg, overlooking Lake Neuchâtel, and at

the two remote chalets in the canton of Valais. They had been called out to put out fires in the buildings and at the third chalet.

The police said they were unsure whether they were dealing with mass murders or collective suicides. There have been several mass religious suicides in recent years, the most dramatic being the 1978 Jonestown massacre in Guyana, in which 913 men, women and children died, and the immolation of 86 Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas, last year.

Many of the victims in Switzerland had a single bullet hole in the head. Cartridge cases littered the floors. Others had been suffocated with black plastic garbage sacks, tied tightly around their necks. They included Canadian, Swiss and French nationals.

The male victims were dressed in black, white and red ceremonial cloaks.

The women wore long, white, gold-braided robes.

According to the Roger Ikor Center in Paris, which investigates and documents cults, the sect is an offshoot of the Renewed Order of the Temple, which is "extremely dangerous because of its doctrinal extremism and dictatorial internal system." Documents in the center's possession indicate that the order — which has branches in Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark as well as its headquarters in Switzerland — has close links with neo-Nazi organizations.

Of the 23 bodies found at the farmhouse, many were in the former stables, which had been turned into a chapel with altar and mirrored walls concealed behind wood paneling. It did

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Luc Jourret, the missing leader of the sect whose members were found slain.

Moscow Gets New Breath As Debt Is Rescheduled

Western Bankers Agree To \$24 Billion Reprieve To Entice Fresh Capital

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Russia and its main Western bankers agreed on Wednesday to reschedule \$24 billion worth of commercial bank debt, giving an important boost to Moscow's efforts to stabilize its economy.

The accord, which also covers an additional \$3.4 billion of loan interest that has not been paid since December 1992, will give Russia breathing space to press ahead with its reform programs.

It could also improve prospects for the eventual full-scale rescheduling of the balance of Russia's total \$90 billion of foreign debt, which it inherited from the former Soviet Union.

In Madrid, a senior U.S. Treasury official attending the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, hailed the deal as "another important step forward in Russian reform." He said it was in line with the emphasis on attracting private sector capital that came out of the recent meeting between President Bill Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin.

The debt rescheduling will also help persuade foreign investors, trading partners, and lenders that it is now safer to do business with Moscow, another U.S. official noted. He called Wednesday's deal "one piece of the mosaic" and said that it was likely "to have the consequence of removing another obstacle to trade and investment."

The deal was thrashed out in talks held in Madrid this week between an advisory committee led by Deutsche Bank and representing Russia's 600 bank creditors and Alexander N. Shokhin, Russia's deputy prime minister and its chief debt negotiator. Mr. Shokhin called the deal "an important vote of confidence from the international financial community."

Although final details still need to be worked out during meetings later this month, the Madrid agreement ended a year of deadlock over outstanding legal issues that had held up a debt accord. A document describing the legal aspects of the debt rescheduling was signed Wednesday at the Russian Embassy in Madrid by Mr. Shokhin and by Christian L. Vontz, chairman of the bank advisory committee.

The final agreement is expected to be signed later this year after formal approval is given by creditor banks. A bank executive involved in the Madrid talks said the deal would stretch out Russia's \$24 billion of commercial bank debt over the next 15 years. Russia will be given a five-year grace period during which it has to pay back neither interest nor debt principal. Then it will have another 10 years to pay off the debt in semi-annual installments.

The deal on Wednesday also calls for the payment before the end of 1994 of \$500 million of interest owed over the past year.

The only news that, slightly marred the spirit of the debt deal was that the ruble slumped by 5.4 percent on Wednesday to a low of 2,808 to the dollar, bringing the Russian currency's total decline to nearly 27 percent over the last month.

Traders attribute the currency's woes to the surprisingly relaxed attitude of Viktor V. Geraschenko, the chief of the Russian central bank, who on Wednesday said he was happy to allow the ruble to find its own level. Mr. Geraschenko has been sharply criticized by supporters of reform in Russia, who doubt his commitment to rapid change.

The outline of the debt rescheduling deal has been ready for more than 12 months, but until now both Russia and its creditors have been unable to work out two issues, the most important relating to the demand by bankers that Russia waive its "sovereign immunity."

That would have given banks the right to sue Moscow or attempt to seize Russian assets if it did not honor its accord.

This sort of provision is normal in debt rescheduling deals for Latin American

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Berlusconi's Government 'Is Rocked by New Inquiry Aide Deplores 'Mafia-Style' Charges

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's government was propelled into turmoil on Wednesday after a senior investigating magistrate said inquiries into a pay-television channel partly owned by the Italian leader could embroil "very high levels" of the country's political and financial elite.

The published remarks by the Milan investigator, Francesco Saverio Borrelli, were interpreted as what a government spokesman, Giuliano Ferrara, called a "Mafia-style threat" against Mr. Berlusconi, and they touched off a day of turbulence. Mr. Berlusconi is a wealthy tycoon-turned-politician who controls Italy's biggest commercial television networks.

First, Justice Minister Alfredo Biondi offered to quit in response to criticism from Mr. Borrelli, but the government refused to accept his resignation.

Then Mr. Ferrara threatened a suit against the magistrates, worsening the already strained relationship between the government and the investigators who, since February 1992, have uncovered massive corruption and who are now scrutinizing Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest empire. The Italian leader Tuesday called the inquiry a "use of justice for distorted ends."

And, in an unrelated development that nonetheless contributed to the atmosphere of crisis, rock-throwing demonstrators protesting unemployment clashed with riot police outside the prime minister's office at Palazzo Chigi in central Rome. Fifteen people were reported injured.

The spectacle of such open confrontation between the magistrates and the government renewed doubts about political stability, and financial markets, hair-trigger shy about Italy's fortunes, registered sharp losses with the Italian lira, government bonds and shares all falling.

But the debacle also focused attention on what has become a central riddle of public life here: Are the magistrates who became national heroes for unmasking decades of corruption now pursuing their own political witch-hunt, as the government insists they are, or simply doing their job, which has now led to fraud investigations in the national tax police, the Guardia di Finanza, and at Fininvest?

"The magistrates must do their duty," Mr. Ferrara said, "which is to prosecute crimes that come to their notice, not to get involved in politics or try to overthrow the government through newspaper interviews. This is shameful."

Mr. Borrelli said in an interview with Milan's Corriere della Sera newspaper that the magistrates themselves were the target of "an initiative to discredit us" as their inquiries progressed with "new and significant evidence."

At issue, investigators said, were bribes of some \$17,000 — relatively minor amounts in the gamut of Italy's million-dollar corruption scandals — paid to the Guardia di Finanza to halt inquiries into the ownership of Telepiu, a pay-TV station offering mainly sports and movies, in which Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest acknowledges a 10 percent stake. Magistrates are seeking to discover whether Fininvest controls a bigger stake through nominee companies.

Additionally, magistrates are trying to work out whether a decree issued Aug. 28 by Mr. Berlusconi's government effectively legitimized his ownership of a wide range of television and publishing outlets once supposed to be limited by antitrust laws.

While Mr. Borrelli said the investigation into Telepiu was only one of many being conducted by the Milan magistrates, he

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Kiosk



Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong urged China to talk. Page 7.

Flight Ban Lifted On Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — A Russian Aeroflot airliner landed in Belgrade on Wednesday, formally reopening its airport after a 28-month United Nations ban on international commercial flights to and from Yugoslavia.

"It is just a plane, but the sight of it brings tears to my eyes," said Svetlana, an airport welcoming hostess. "These have been a very, very desolate 28 months."

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Books

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Iran's Revolution Falters As Oil Revenues Plummet

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — Iran's Islamic government, with its welfare economics and multilateral management, is being put to the test because of sagging oil prices. Fifteen years after a religious mutiny toppled the shah and inflamed the poor with slogans, the revolution seems no longer able to overcome economic hardship with sustenance or solace.

In major cities and rural villages, Iranians appear more concerned about how to make ends meet than about going to the mosque on Friday. The fist that once wished death to America are now raised in objection to worsening economic conditions and the specter of soaring prices.

"Economically, we are at a critical time," said a key Central Bank official. "We are adjusting prices, we are trying to control inflation. This brings unhappiness."

Iran's population has swelled from 30 million to 60 million since the 1979 revolu-

tion, while oil revenue has plummeted almost to one-third what it was.

"We are providing subsidies worth \$12 billion a year for local consumption, and our total revenue from oil is \$12 billion," said Ali Naghi Khamoushi, president of Iran's Chamber of Commerce.

A bid to introduce economic readjustments is stalled as President Hashemi Rafsanjani's government and legislators battle over when and how to remove subsidies from basic commodities without social repercussions and unrest. Religiously conservative members of the Majlis, the national legislature, are reluctant to press their popular base into more economic distress.

Iran's declining fortunes are drastically undermining the religious leadership's once magnetic quality as protector of the masses and accentuating mismanagement and corruption instead.

As poverty and deprivation humble

See IRAN, Page 6

At This Camp, You Learn to Boot Up

By Peter H. Lewis

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — One would never guess that Ludovico L. de Carlo, who is 65, was a tormented man as he stood on the terrace at sunset, nibbling appetizers, laughing with a group of international business tycoons, and being serenaded by two violinists and caressed by warm ocean breezes.

But his wife, Sara, revealed his dark secret to a visitor: "He's so angry. He has complete control over everything else in his office, except for that little box. He's determined to master it, but he's frustrated that he can't do it in one day."

Mr. de Carlo, president of Marine Corps West Federal Credit Union, was unwinding at the end of a grueling day at the CEO Technology Retreat. The gathering was a three-day boot camp for chief executives, presidents and the like who share a common frustration — com-

puters — and a common desire to learn about them.

The recent retreat was co-sponsored by the seminars company CEO Institutes of New York and Computer Associates International Inc., the software company. Since 1992, the retreats have attracted more than 250 top executives who rose to power in the computer age without ever needing to find the power switch.

The 50 executives who assembled here were the types who exude confidence and steely resolve to their underlings, but most of them would panic at the sight of a mouse — the kind used on a computer.

"In the last group, we found one guy trying to roll the mouse around on the computer screen," one teacher whispered, surveying the executives at the orientatio session. "This group looks pretty smart."

Each executive paid \$5,500 plus travel

and hotel expenses to come to the Four Seasons Biltmore hotel in Santa Barbara, away from ringing telephones and business meetings, to concentrate on learning the computer basics. The fee included an Acer America laptop computer, printer and programs they will take with them, plus unlimited telephone support from the teaching assistants after they go home.

"They get to ask the basic questions that they're too ashamed to ask their own technologists," said Charles B. Wang, chairman of Computer Associates. The goal of the retreats is to facilitate better communications and closer relationships between the technologists and the business executives. "For them it's just one little step, so they can say, 'Hey, it's not so intimidating after all.'"

The conference is an ideal opportunity

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	0.35 C
Cyprus	0.100 D.Kr.	Norway	90.00 Noira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Orman	1.000 Riola
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Riola
Gibraltar	0.85	Rep. Ireland	12.10
Great Britain	0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Egypt	E.P. 5000	South Africa	R 6
Jordan	J.D. 150	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kenya	K. Sh. 150	U.S. Mil.	18.10
Kuwait	500 Fils	Zimbabwe	20m. 320.00

Powell, in Demand, Looks Ahead to 'Some Kind of Service'

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Colin L. Powell, the retired chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been thinking about his past while preparing memoirs that are to be published next fall.

But these days Mr. Powell, whose book will cover his career as a military commander and national security adviser, is being asked at least as many questions about his future.

At dinner Tuesday night on the eve of the Frankfurt Book Fair, Mr. Powell made these points:

• He conceded a more than passing interest in seeking a government office. "I do want to return to some

kind of service to my country," he said.

• He said that the exiled president of Haiti, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was "not the saint" and that the generals he is to succeed were "not the villains" they had been made out to be.

• He said he was "still developing" his political philosophy. "For 35 years I didn't need one," he said. At this point, the rumors of a run for office are just that. Nevertheless, Mr. Powell made no secret of the fact that he was considering seeking a place in politics.

He said that he might accept "a nomination" and also suggested that his future service "might be politi-

cal." He added that the fact that many people also considered him eminently electable was a feeling he was still getting used to.

The cover story in the current U.S. edition of Newsweek asks, "Can Colin Powell Save America?" An accompanying poll finds him the "most respected" and "most intriguing" man in American public life.

So far, neither mainstream political party has been able to claim him as its own. "I'm at neither extreme of the political spectrum," he said.

Regarding Haiti, Mr. Powell said Haitian expatriates living in Florida and elsewhere had a history of "exploiting, not running," the country. He said Haiti was nothing like Eu-

rope and could not be helped by any sort of nation-building Marshall Plan imposed by the United States.

Mr. Powell, who served with former President Jimmy Carter and Senator Sam Nunn in brokering the Haitian junta's agreement to step down and the plan for Father Aristide's return, trained with some of the Haitian coup leaders in the United States.

He called Father Aristide's strongest card his "charisma" and suggested that he go back to Haiti before Oct. 15, his announced date of return. "He should be there already," Mr. Powell said.

Born in Harlem in 1937 as the son of Jamaican immigrants, Mr. Powell

rose to become the first black man and youngest person ever to assume the title of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest military position in the U.S. armed forces. He was a major architect of Operation Desert Storm, and he retired in September 1993.

In economic and military policy he is predictably conservative, but on education, civil rights and a host of other issues he describes himself as "quite liberal."

"I'm the product of the government programs that were needed at that time," he said of subsidized housing, education and Medicare, the program of health care for the elderly.

Haiti Chiefs Appear at Funeral

U.S. Forces Step Up Search for Arms and Auxiliaries

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's military leaders attended the funeral on Wednesday of 10 Haitians who were killed by U.S. Marines in a firefight, the first casualties of the U.S. military intervention here.

Lieutenant General Racol Cédras, the army commander in chief, and Brigadier General Philippe Biamby, the chief of staff, stood near the 10 flag-draped coffins in the courtyard of a military hospital.

The appearance by the two men came a day after Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Michel François, who with General Cédras and General Biamby led the 1991 coup that deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, fled to the neighboring

Dominican Republic. Colonel François served as police chief in Port-au-Prince and organized squads of attachés, or army auxiliaries, who have been responsible for much of the terror in Haiti since the coup.

U.S. officials expect General Cédras and General Biamby to step down by Oct. 15 as part of an accord that will restore Father Aristide to power. General Cédras has vowed not to leave.

Aristide supporters have applauded Colonel François's departure, and urged the other coup leaders to do the same.

No U.S. soldiers were seen at the service for the Haitians, who were killed Sept. 24 in Cap-Haïtien. U.S. troops were patrolling the streets of the Haitian capital in search of attachés.

As U.S. helicopter gunships circled overhead, U.S. Special Forces troops raided the Port-au-Prince suburb of Petionville, looking for weapons and for an attaché said by residents to be responsible for several murders.

U.S. soldiers have worked with Haitians in recent days to locate the homes of suspected army auxiliaries. Ninety-five people have been detained and more than 4,000 weapons seized in the crackdown. U.S. military officials said.

In Washington, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said that the U.S. intervention in Haiti had "gone very well to date." But he cautioned that the continued success of the mission, and the end to years of terror and violence in the country, "will take persistence and will take patience."

The United States has about 20,000 troops in Haiti. Mr. Per-

ry said that number would be reduced to 15,000 by the end of the month, and eventually to 6,000 as an international peacekeeping force begins to operate.

The first non-American soldiers to arrive in Haiti started taking control of the Port-au-Prince harbor area on Wednesday. The contingent comprises 262 soldiers from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and Antigua and Barbuda.

Father Aristide told the UN General Assembly in a speech on Tuesday that he would return home by Oct. 15.

The Roman Catholic priest, who has been living in exile in Washington, said he hoped to bring peace to Haiti. "We say, 'Yes' to reconciliation. 'No' to violence. 'No' to vengeance. 'Yes' to justice," he said.

As part of the U.S. crackdown, troops on Monday raided the headquarters of the Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti in Port-au-Prince and detained more than two dozen of the paramilitary group's members.

But with thousands of weapons still reportedly in the hands of Front members and other extremists, the potential for violence remains high.

Colonel François's departure may defuse much of the tension. He left after his brother, Evans, already living in the Dominican Republic, wrote an open letter urging him to leave Haiti and join his family.

After arriving at his brother's home in suburban Santo Domingo, Colonel François refused to talk to reporters. "Soldiers don't talk, only politicians," he said in a statement. (AP, AFP)



General Cédras throwing dirt on the grave of one of the 10 Haitians buried Wednesday.

Balladur Vows Corruption Fight

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, facing corruption scandals that have spread into his cabinet, proposed Wednesday an annual audit of politicians' wealth and new powers to halt suspect public works contracts.

Mr. Balladur told Parliament he was creating a working group of deputies and senior regional officials to study new legislation to fight corruption, which he acknowledged was undermining public confidence in French institutions.

"Democracy must be above suspicion," he said. "If it were not, it would be fragile because it relies on citizens' involvement."

Revenge May Be Motive in Mexico Killing

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Prosecutors will charge a former federal

official and a fugitive congressman with plotting the assassination of the second-ranking leader of Mexico's governing party, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, officials said.

The prosecution of the two men, one of them formerly a close political associate of the slain party leader's, suggests that the authorities' theory is that the motive for the killing was at least in part personal revenge.

But officials emphasized that they had not ruled out the possibility that Mr. Ruiz Massieu had been the victim of a plot involving major cocaine traffickers, conservative politicians from within the governing party, or both.

"What is coming to the surface are the resentments of some minor politicians," one official familiar with the investigation said, referring to the two suspects. "But these two

still appear to be intermediaries. It is possible that there are others behind them."

In a letter sent to the attorney general on Sunday, the fugitive legislator, Manuel Muñoz Rocha, admitted having taken part in the plot, but said he had done so largely on behalf of the former federal official, Abraham Rubio Canales.

Mr. Muñoz also said in the letter that he feared for his life, alluding to contacts between Mr. Rubio Canales and leaders of one of Mexico's highest cocaine smuggling organizations. Officials confirmed the authenticity of the letter, portions of which were disclosed to Mexico City newspapers.

The question of a motive for the slaying is complicated in part by the political origins of Mr. Muñoz Rocha and Mr. Rubio Canales in the Gulf Coast state of Tamaulipas, a place where political power, corrup-

tion and drugs have long been mingled.

Both men rose there through the ranks of the long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, under local political bosses who have been variously linked to hard-line factions of the party that oppose recent moves toward reform, to narcotics traffickers and to a former leader of the country's oil workers' union who was jailed six years ago by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

In 1987, the year before Mr. Salinas was elected, he was instrumental in winning Mr. Ruiz Massieu the PRI's nomination for the governorship of Guerrero State.

At least seven other people have also been implicated in the attack on Mr. Ruiz Massieu, 48, which took place as he left a meeting in downtown Mexico City on Sept. 28.

Ferry Owner Accused Of Hiding Safety Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The owner of the ferry Estonia and a French classification company are refusing to make public the vessel's safety inspection records, the Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet said Wednesday.

"It is only the owner, the people who ordered the inspection, or possibly the Estonian maritime board that can release the documents," said Hans Olsson, the head of the Swedish division of the French company Bureau Veritas.

According to the newspaper, numerous inspections had been carried out on the Estonia, which sank last week off Finland, with a loss of more than 900 lives. It said there was an extensive five-year inspection in 1990. The most recent inspection took place last Aug. 25, when the how visor and ramp were checked, among other parts, the paper said.

Mr. Olsson told the newspaper that Bureau Veritas had not found any "serious defects."

The Swedish maritime board is not entitled to see the inspection reports either. Veritas is a Paris-based classification society responsible for monitoring ships' safety, and is therefore not subject to Swedish access-to-information laws.

A Swedish official said Wednesday that a decision about releasing the ferry would be made in the spring, "at the earliest."

Police unions demanded that the government provide more funds and manpower for law enforcement. And about 500 taxi drivers assembled their vehicles in honor of their slain colleague, Amadou Diallo, 49, an immigrant from French Guinea.

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Paris Chase Ends in Couple's Killing 3 Policemen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A young couple, tear-gassed two policemen, stole their guns and set off a wild chase through Paris, killing three police officers and a taxi driver they had commandeered before the rampage ended with their capture.

Three other officers and two civilian passers-by were injured in the incident Tuesday night. The suspected killers, a teenage girl and an unidentified

young man, were captured after a shoot-out. The male suspect, believed to be 21, was shot in the head and stomach, and was hospitalized in very serious condition and unable to speak.

The woman, 19, refused to talk to police. She was identified as Florence Ray, from the working-class suburb of Argenteuil. She and her companion had been living as squatters in an abandoned building.

Their motive remained a

mystery, but investigators suggested that the pair felt alienated from society.

To make their getaway after seizing the police guns, the couple commandeered the taxi. After the driver deliberately drove into a police car, the couple opened fire, killing the policeman and the taxi driver.

Rightist political leaders, including Jean-Marie Le Pen of the far-right National Front, said the best response would be

to reinstate the death penalty for certain offenders. France abolished capital punishment in 1981.

Police unions demanded that the government provide more funds and manpower for law enforcement. And about 500 taxi drivers assembled their vehicles in honor of their slain colleague, Amadou Diallo, 49, an immigrant from French Guinea.

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Cayman Islands 001-800-444-1234	Haiti/CC 001-800-444-1234	Portugal/CC 001-800-444-1234		
Chile/CC 001-800-444-1234	Honduras 001-800-444-1234	Russia/CC 001-800-444-1234		
Colombia/CC 001-800-444-1234	Hungary/CC 001-800-444-1234	Saudi Arabia 001-800-444-1234		
Costa Rica 001-800-444-1234		Slovenia/CC 001-800-444-1234		
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James Baker Joins Parade of Republicans Aiding North

ican leader once said, that "Some days you just have to rise above principle."

Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, in Missouri for a symposium less than 24 hours after he announced his resignation after months of questions about his use of government perks and acceptance of gifts: "I'm delighted to be here. I'm delighted to be anywhere outside of Washington." (AP)



Mr. Mandela, in turn, raised his glass and said gravely: "The United States and its people played a significant role in the struggle against apartheid and all that it stood for. We salute you for taking our concerns as your own."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Maybe a Vote for Change

Just possibly, it is the end of the Kohl era after all. When Germany votes in 10 days' time, the man who has led it for the past 12 years, from half-country to Europe's greatest power, may not be the winner he seemed only a few weeks ago.

It would not be Helmut Kohl's own fault. Over the summer the doughty old fighter has rallied his Christian Democrats out of their early-1994 retreat in the opinion polls. His chief opponents, the Social Democrats, have wilted under the gray leadership of Rudolf Scharping. If Mr. Kohl loses, it will be because the underpinnings of German politics have shifted.

Although the polls say clearly they will survive, the Free Democrats, junior partners in almost every modern German government, right or left, conceivably might not make it to the Bundestag. Their beloved Hans-Dietrich Genscher pulled out of politics, exhausted, two years ago. A party of the musings, many may not be what the voters of the powerful new Germany want. Beaten in a series of recent state elections, the Free Democrats could fail to win the 5 percent of the vote they need to claim any seats on Oct. 16. And without them Mr. Kohl cannot command a Bundestag majority.

The Social Democrats cannot win outright, either. But Mr. Scharping, unlike Mr. Kohl, has the necessary underpinnings. The Greens will almost certainly hold a chunk of the new Parliament. The ex-Communists of the Party of Democratic Socialism may win enough seats by direct vote in Eastern Germany to be there as well. If the Greens vote for Mr. Scharping and the PDS does not vote against him, here could be the makings of a new, Social Democrat-led coalition—or, at the least, a clumsy mating of Social Democrats and Christian Democrats which would probably eject Mr. Kohl from the chancellorship.

This would not necessarily be the best answer for either of Germany's two main current problems. At home, the Germans must get their public-sector deficit, swollen by unification, under control. The Kohl government is heading for a healthy improvement next year, the Organization

for Economic Cooperation and Development reckons; but the Social Democrats would almost certainly want to spend more on welfare. Abroad, Germany has to put its soldiers where its mouth is. But the Social Democrats are deeply diffident about letting the German Army serve abroad and the Greens, given a chance, would take an axe to the military budget.

Even so, Germans can make a case for saying that their country needs a change at the top. Mr. Kohl has held power longer than Margaret Thatcher and almost as long as François Mitterrand, both, for different reasons, examples of the danger of holding the top job too long. He has been an excellent leader of a rising country, hard-working, master of his brief, a skillful deal-maker, brutal when necessary. Many consider his experience and European connections of invaluable worth to his neighbors. But is he what this end-of-the-century Germany needs?

Mr. Kohl does not have Willy Brandt's (and Ronald Reagan's) power to warm the heart even when the mind disagrees with him. His armory omits both Lady Thatcher's compelling passion and what had been, until recently, the above-it-all authority of Mr. Mitterrand's later years.

The Germans' chief task in the next few years, even more demanding than budget deficits or military planning, is how to reconcile older Europeans to reunited Germany's forbidding strength.

This new strength confuses France, because it challenges France's 40-year-old belief that it can base its policy on an assumption of equality with Germany. It worries the new democracies of Central Europe, because they do not wish to be swallowed up by German economic power. It contributes to Britain's reluctance to bind itself more tightly into Europe. It is one reason why Russia wants to resume the command of its "near abroad."

The winning of acceptance for this new Germany requires a new impetus from German leadership. Now, a tiring Helmut Kohl, master of an earlier era, may not necessarily be the man charged to provide it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Russia's Stolen Paintings

The Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg has given a sardonic twist to André Malraux's description of the arts as "the voices of silence." For nearly 50 years, the museum has maintained total silence about scores of French Impressionist and post-Impressionist paintings. Most were the lawful property of a private collector in Weimar. Many were listed as lost or destroyed in Germany during World War II, when in fact they lay hidden in the museum. So closely was the secret kept that Mikhail Piotrovsky, the Hermitage's director, did not see the paintings until 1991.

Mr. Piotrovsky has now arranged for the public showing in March of such lost masterpieces as Degas's "Place de la Concorde." But on the matter of returning the paintings he is evasive, saying this is "a legal question." In truth, that legal question was settled in 1954, when the Soviet Union signed the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, calling for restitution of captured artworks. In 1990, Moscow signed an agreement with Germany binding both countries to

return the art uprooted by each side. A joint commission was supposed to catalogue missing works, ranging from the celebrated Amber Room, stripped from a czarist palace by German troops, to Schliemann's Trojan treasure, seized in Berlin by the Red Army. But the accord has yet to be executed as President Boris Yeltsin defers to nationalists who view loot as reparations. New skeletons keep tumbling from museum storerooms, suggesting Russia may also be hiding the Buddhist paintings from the Silk Road, once among the great prizes of Berlin.

Granted, it was long common practice for conquerors to plunder art, and light-fingered U.S. soldiers have grabbed their share. But rules have changed; the Yeltsin government seeks the restitution of czarist properties elsewhere. It is hard to reconcile this with Russia's dreadful example of looting masses of art, hiding it and then claiming that possession is 90 percent of the law. Why not instead a festival of exhibitions, as a prelude to restitution?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Truth and the Trade Bill

The trade bill being weighed by the U.S. Congress would incorporate into law the terms of the new world trade agreement. Through tariff cuts and other means, it is expected to generate a strong expansion of the American and world economies. The fear among some is that it will cost the United States jobs; in fact it will have the opposite effect. Nor will it lead to the erosion of U.S. sovereignty, a weakening of health and safety, labor or environmental standards or a higher deficit.

The Washington Post has been attacked in recent days on grounds that its editorial support for the trade bill masks and is the result of a provision that would benefit The Washington Post Co. That is plain false. The newspaper has been a strong and tireless supporter through three administrations of the international negotiations that have now given rise to this bill. More than 400 editorials have been published in that period on the subject of trade. Virtually every one has been tilted in the direction of freer trade; many have endorsed provisions now part of the trade agreement; all but a few appeared before the bill and the revenue provision in question were even drafted.

We of The Post editorial page try to keep abreast of provisions in which The Post Co. has a commercial interest so that we can acknowledge them when they arise. Usually we do so. We failed to do so here; it was a mistake. What we should

have known and said about the trade bill provision is as follows: It involves the price that will have to be paid for a license to provide advanced cellular telephone service by a company in which The Post is a major investor and 70 percent limited partner. The critics describe the price as a deep discount; The Post Co. looks at it as anything but. The license was originally supposed to be free. It was one of three awarded by the Federal Communications Commission in a national competition meant to encourage companies to invest in new wireless technology. After the company in which The Post has its interest won the competition, the FCC changed its mind and said it would charge for the license. The possible proceeds were then seized upon by the administration and others looking for future revenues to offset the tariff losses under the trade bill. The license fee in the bill will be less than the fee would have been as proposed by the FCC. But the provision that officials of rival companies are calling a gift, Post company officials regard instead as a breaking of the government's word and a dunning.

Either way, the revenue provision was not a basis for the editorial. Nor does it seem to us to be a basis for voting either way on the bill. We continue to think, as we have all along and for the same reasons, that the trade bill ought to pass.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Disaster for Bosnia Muslims Unless the Sellout Stops

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — When the Clinton administration announced last week that it would delay seeking an end to the United Nations arms embargo against Bosnia for six months, critics immediately charged that this was a brazen, abrupt sellout of the Muslim-led government.

The critics are wrong. This is a subtle, slow-motion sellout of the Muslims.

Actually the second view is not right either. The White House is simply buying time, to try to change the awful circumstances it faces in Bosnia. But the result could wind up being close to a sellout if the United States is unable to deliver on the promises of increased aid and protection it gave the Bosnian government. The Bosnians eased the political pressures on Mr. Clinton by endorsing the six-month delay in the American effort to get the Security Council to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia.

The most important promise is to provide stronger and wider NATO air strikes to protect Muslim cities from attack by encircling Bosnian Serb forces this winter. To fulfill that promise Washington needs the cooperation of the United Nations and of its key allies in NATO.

But the United States is encountering strong opposition from both the United Nations and NATO, spearheaded by the British commander working for the United Nations in Sarajevo, Lieutenant General Michael Rose.

In Bosnia, the UN is committed to a traditional peacekeeping role, which means not taking sides — especially not against the Serbs, the stronger military force that has the capability of overwhelming UN forces and cutting off all supplies. Sir Michael insists that his forces will not cross what he calls "the Mogadishu line" of getting involved on one side in a civil war, as U.S. troops did in Somalia.

General Rose is waging a diplomatic war with the United States, not with the Serbs, one angry U.S. official said this week. The statement, full of understandable hyperbole and frustration, reflects how scratchy relations between Washington and London have become on Bosnia. That in turn shows that American efforts to use the Bosnian conflict to maintain NATO as the chief instrument of American military presence and power abroad are also in deep trouble.

The retreat on lifting the embargo spot-

lights how far Mr. Clinton, who came to office determined to prevent the legitimizing of "ethnic cleansing" and aggression in Bosnia, has moved. Washington is willing to settle for far less today.

The immediate U.S. goal is to help Bosnia's embattled Muslim government survive the bitter winter of no war, no peace. The Bosnian Serbs encircle and squeeze Muslim cities but do not overrun them and the British, French, Dutch and other peacekeepers stationed there under UN mandate.

President Alija Izetbegovic's government in Sarajevo also seems to have come to the conclusion that a continuation of the existing stalemate is its best available option. The Muslims, despite increased clandestine arms supplies and better organization, are not ready to take on the Serb forces in decisive battles.

But there is a joker in the deck: If the Muslims are buying time, it is in the Serbs' interest to sell? Or might they decide they now have to finish the job in the next six months, before the embargo comes off?

Defense Secretary William Perry sought on Monday to get a commitment from Lieutenant General Rose's civilian

boss, the UN special representative Yasushi Akashi, for stronger air strikes if the Serbs step up their attacks. But news agencies reported that Mr. Akashi declined to give Mr. Perry a blanket approval for NATO strikes to back up U.S. promises to the Bosnian Muslims of greater protection in place of a lifting of the embargo.

Politically, the United States has chosen sides in Bosnia. But militarily, it is the captive of a UN bureaucracy that does not believe in choosing sides. This is a road map to a dead end.

In Haiti, the United States is not conducting peacekeeping, despite the fig leaf of a UN peacekeeping mandate. Haiti is a U.S. intervention with the clear purpose of kicking one political group out and installing another.

There is no such clarity of goals or of means in Bosnia. The Clinton administration has taken the risky step there of promising a degree of protection that it is unlikely to be able to provide. That is not quite the same thing as a sellout. But unless the United States is ready to change, or ignore, the UN's accommodationist stance toward the Serbs, it could be just as disastrous for the Muslims.

The Washington Post.

Don't Reward Milosevic's Maneuver

By Frederick Cuny

WASHINGTON — Before the West starts congratulating itself for driving wedges between President Slobodan Milosevic and his Bosnian Serb clients, consider who gains the most from Mr. Milosevic's latest maneuver to "close" the border across the Drina.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Bosnian Serbs would reject the peace plan advanced by the five-nation Contact Group. The problem for Mr. Milosevic was how to deflect the West's anger and distance himself from his obdurate Bosnian clients. He feared that if he didn't sign, the West would tighten the UN economic sanctions on straggled Serbia. The best way to slip a tightened noose, he concluded, was to announce that he, too, would put sanctions on the Bosnian Serbs.

Mr. Milosevic knew he would face skepticism. In fact, the United Nations demanded that he allow the stationing of international monitors on the border to prove his seriousness.

So Mr. Milosevic did a deft about-face. At first, he promised his people he would not allow foreign monitors on Serbian soil.

Then, in August, he agreed after all to permit the European Union to station observers to verify that Yugoslav customs officials were halting all but humanitarian aid. But there could be only 135 of them, when an estimated 500 to 800 would be needed. Nonetheless, UN, Western and Russian officials began to lobby for a relaxation of the sanctions against newly "reasonable" Serbia.

By making this minor concession, and dumping the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, his political rival, Mr. Milosevic not only avoided strengthened sanctions but opened prospects for easing them. He is not, however, giving up on the idea of grabbing more of Bosnia.

To Mr. Milosevic, the plan awards enough of Bosnia to the Serbs to make it acceptable for now, and it buys him time to take more land. The West is gambling that he will put sufficient pressure on his Bosnian clients to sign the plan and end the war. But is Mr. Milosevic really ready to give up Serbian gains in Bosnia? Or in the Krajina? Giving up Greater

Serbia and losing Yugoslavia would be the end of his career. What is happening? Mr. Milosevic has again outwitted the West. For now, he has little need to send supplies across the border. The Bosnian Serb Army is known to have large stockpiles of ammunition and fuel.

In any case, the border-monitoring regime verges on madness. The monitors are to be stationed only on the Serbian and Montenegrin borders, not in the Serbian-held Krajina, where arms have crossed for two years. The 135 monitors will be sufficient to watch only about 15 crossing points. The head of the monitoring team has said 48 locations should be watched.

The frontier is long, 327 river kilometers (203 miles), and heavily wooded. At many points the water is narrow and easily bridged. A tougher monitoring system than this hasn't been enforced since the sanctions on porous Serbia.

Helicopters are another way the Serbs could ferry supplies into Bosnia. Long ago, commanders of the flight-exclusion zone apparently decided not to shoot down the helicopters that



violate the zone daily — thousands of illegal flights to date.

The American administration should be wary of being suckered again by the Europeans, who are anxious to ease the economic sanctions against Serbia. Relaxing sanctions now would be a major mistake. Once they are loosened, it will be impossible to tighten them again.

Ideally, the West should ratchet the sanctions on Serbia even tighter to ensure that Mr. Milosevic's break with Radovan Karadzic is strategic and not just personal and tactical. That, how-

ever, does not appear possible. At a minimum, the United States should make it clear that the "reward" for Mr. Milosevic's recent maneuvers to avoid tougher sanctions will be limited to not tightening them, at least for now. Instead, the talk is of easing sanctions. Who is sucker who?

The writer is president of Interact, a professional consulting firm in the field of disaster relief; he has been working in Sarajevo for two years for the Soros Foundation. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

A Leader Unwilling to Govern Leads a Near-Ungovernable Nation

By William Pfaff

WASHINGTON — An argument can be made that the United States has become ungovernable. Certainly it is not being governed by its president. Real power has leaked out of the Clinton administration. Is this Mr. Clinton's fault, or is he the victim of impersonal forces?

His efforts to get his domestic agenda enacted have systematically been blocked by the Republican minority, in provisional alliances with Clinton opponents within the Democratic Party. Foreign policy has slipped out of his control. U.S. policy toward Haiti and North Korea was taken out of his hands by former President Jimmy Carter, who repudiated Mr. Clinton's Haiti policy as something of which he was "ashamed." Mr. Clinton accepted that without a visible flinch.

Haiti policy now seems a daily improvisation. The secretary of

static and the national security adviser, meanwhile, are at odds; the former is on his way out.

Blame for Mr. Clinton's frustration ordinarily is assigned, by his friends, to a partisan and bloody-minded Congress, and an irresponsible press. This is true, up to a point. Congress certainly is obstructive and short-sightedly partisan to an extent not seen since World War II. Mainstream press and broadcasting also have been crueler to Mr. Clinton, for more frivolous reasons, than to any of his postwar predecessors.

The feeling is common in Congress and among the Washington press that the Clintons and their friends from Little Rock are getting what they deserve for having assumed (as one experienced senior editorial campaign manager said to me last week) that because they

were "the smartest people in Little Rock," they could ignore the advice of the smartest people in Washington. The smartest people in Washington didn't like that and have taken their revenge.

Mr. Clinton also has created his own difficulties by an unwillingness to govern. He talks too much, constantly consulting press and polls on what he might or might not do, in what Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard two years ago described as "an endless academic seminar which never comes to a conclusion." This has robbed Mr. Clinton of the authority of his office. A president is supposed to announce policy, not talk it over with reporters.

This trifling with decisions also contributes to his loss of priorities. The president could probably have had GATT ratification

earlier this year had he put his mind to it. His Senate friends warned him of mounting danger, but he did not act on the GATT problem until the summer had ended, which allowed the enemies of reform to counterattack.

Now there has to be a special Senate session to deal with the bill, and GATT might not pass.

Mr. Clinton is also the victim of two characteristics of American society that have weakened its capacity to deal with its problems. The constitutionally installed division of government powers, together with the country's adversarial legal system, have made it extremely difficult for the executive branch at any level of government to get a decision made and installed.

Not only must legislative opposition be overcome, at a time when there is virtually no party discipline, but a variety of interest-

group challenges have to be overcome, and these today come in unprecedented numbers and virulence. One reason the Clinton proposal for health insurance reform failed this year is that it was too complicated. The reason it was so complicated was that its drafters had attempted to appease the interest groups in advance.

The pain and costs of getting anything done in American government now are very high — much higher than in cabinet-style governments abroad, or in societies with nonadversarial legal systems. These costs were not so high in the past because a large national consensus existed on national priorities, above all during the world wars and early Cold War years.

That consensus has been absent for most of the period since the 1960s. Democracy no doubt is all about disagreement and the assertion of individual or group rights (or what are claimed as rights but are often claims to privilege; a right is a "moral property" to which one has a just claim). The price that must be paid is today's very high coefficient of "friction" in American public life (and the economy), culminating in ungovernability.

This contributes to public alienation from the political process, higher today than ever. Demonstration of that is the fact that congressional candidates now all present themselves as enemies of "Washington." American rates of political participation and voting are very low and going down. They are lower than in any other modern democracy. This certainly is not what democracy is all about.

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Republican Landslide? Democrats Must Not Blink

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — It's obvious that 1994 will be a fine year for Republicans. What is not obvious, yet, is that the elections are destined to be the catastrophe for Democrats that so many in Washington are predicting. The line between Republican gains and a Republican landslide is actually quite thin because so many contests are close. What happens in the next month will matter a lot.

Republicans enter this election with three big advantages. First, they are bound to gain seats in the House because many conservative Democratic incumbents are retiring from districts that have been strongly Republican in presidential elections. It was only a matter of time before Republican voting habits seeped down to the congressional level. Second, rank-and-file Democrats are demoralized and disappointed with President Bill Clinton; many of them may just sit out this year. Third, the Democrats have so far run a largely defensive campaign, trying to prove that they are as fierce about crime and as reverent toward the family as any Republican on the ballot. Such campaigns do not convince anyone that Democrats have accomplished things in the past two years or have ideas about what to do with the next two.

Democrats cannot do anything about who is retiring, but they can alter the other factors. The first thing they want to do is get Congress out of town. Almost anything that gets the public's attention off Congress as a whole is seen as helping the Democrats who run the institution.

Democrats are also trying to discredit individual Republican

opponents. It is a sign of the times that Edward Kennedy has run his first negative campaign commercial since Massachusetts sent him to the Senate in 1962. Democrats are "going negative" early to prevent their foes from riding the current anti-Washington mood to prohibitive leads. The unspoken slogan is: We're no great shakes, but they are a lot worse.

These campaigns are having some effect — Mr. Kennedy, for example, seems to have restored his lead over the Republican Mitt Romney — but a move toward the negative may not save other endangered Democrats, such as House Speaker Tom Foley.

More promising is an assault on the "Contract with America" that most Republican House candidates have signed. Many Democratic strategists are gleeful because this document ties "outsider" Republican candidates back to their congressional leadership and defines the Republicans as advocates of tattered Reagan-style tax cuts. By promising to balance the budget without offering specifics, Republican leaders have invited questions about unpleasant details. A month before Election Day, the Republicans are on the defensive.

Forward into the Past is not an appealing slogan. And by reopening the deficit debate, the Republicans' plan helps the Democrats claim the mantle of fiscal responsibility. This, at least, contains the seeds of a partly positive message, last year's deficit reduction package being the Democrats' main achievement and the economic recovery being the main

thing they would like credit for.

But the Democrats face much deeper difficulties. These are summarized by two lines of attack against Mr. Clinton from within his party. On the one side, centrist "New Democrats" argue that Mr. Clinton reversed his priorities in proposing a huge government-led reform of the health care system before convincing voters that he had reformed the way government does business. In this view, Mr. Clinton would have done better by starting with the reform of smaller programs and putting more emphasis on his and Vice President Al Gore's plans to reshape government.

Some in the party's liberal wing, on the other hand, argue that with the failure of health care, Mr. Clinton has nothing much to offer other than deficit reduction. His liberal critics note that the economically insecure — the "forgotten middle class" of the 1992 campaign — feel little better now than they did two years ago and thus still mistrust government.

These critiques have more in common than those who make them might realize. On the one hand, neither fully takes into account how difficult the deficit problem has made everything else. Mr. Clinton would have a much more visible program in areas popular with new and old Democrats alike if the deficit plan had not so restricted his ability to spend. On the other hand, both sides in the Democrats' intramural debate are expressing a common frustration at Mr. Clinton's failure to convince Americans that government can actually work.

Mr. Clinton cannot change all that in the month left to Election Day. But he can argue that, like it or not, his deficit program was the first step toward restoring government's ability to get anything else done.

A lot of the voters who have turned on Mr. Clinton still tell the pollsters that they admire him for taking on tough problems and want him to succeed. Mr. Clinton's assignment this fall is to persuade them that it is still possible. Otherwise, the Republicans may well win their landslide.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Eyes on Formosa

LONDON — It is stated that the Japanese Government has been in communications with the British Foreign Office and also with the Russian Government with a view to ascertaining if, in the event of a treaty of peace being concluded, Great Britain or Russia would make any opposition to Japan's annexing Formosa or some other part of China, it being understood that the independence of Korea must be left intact.

1919: Dairy Profiteers

PARIS — At last! The judicial authorities are tracing the profiteer to his lair. Because of the shortage of butter and eggs on the Paris market the police authorities have considered it advisable to investigate in Normandy, the great dairy centre of France. The inquiry has been fruitful, for

more than fifty intermediaries are to be charged with profiteering, among these "butter dealers" being a midwife and a foreman printer! They had been cornering butter and eggs at prices even higher than the "normal prices."

1944: Relief for Greece

ROME — [From our New York edition:] The long-promised British relief expedition into Greece has begun in the wake of withdrawing Germans, it was revealed in an official announcement here today [Oct. 5]. The Balkan Air Force headquarters announced that the first arrival of British land and air forces on the Greek mainland "met with a widely enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants." The announcement stated that land forces of the Adriatic had entered Patras, which is "believed to be one of the enemy's last strongholds in the Peloponnese."

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O P I N I O N

The Sea That Blew Away: A Central Asian Tragedy

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — In a sad first, environmentalists recently notarized a death certificate for a sea, suspending further efforts to save the Aral Sea. Recognized as a crisis only in the mid-'80s, the sea has shrunk by two-thirds in just 20 years and has already split in two.

A large fishing industry has been destroyed and once-thriving ports now lie 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the shore.

The fate of what was the planet's fourth-largest inland body of water,

resemble the site of a biblical plague. Salt fog, salt rain and dry salt crystals coat fields and poison people. Thousands of square kilometers of farmland cannot now grow anything, and on thousands more productivity is dropping, propped up only by heavier and heavier use of fertilizer and pesticides and more and more water to rinse the fields of salts after each harvest. The added chemicals poison the water supply. The rinsing flushes away salts that the soils need, requiring yet more fertilizer, and so on in a rapidly descending spiral.

As always when the natural water balance is disrupted, where there isn't too little water, there is too much. In the frenzy to fulfill Moscow's plan, irrigation canals were built without liners in sandy soils so that as little as 20 percent of the water reaches the fields. The rest seeps into the ground, turning productive farmland into useless, salted swamps, poisoning fresh groundwater, causing buildings and power systems to collapse and flooding towns, which then require constant pumping at huge energy cost.

An impoverished diet (no fish from the sea, no fruit and vegetables from the ruined land), toxic water and pitifully inadequate health care have created epidemic levels of once unknown diseases. Premature births are the rule, and women are warned not to breast-feed — their milk is too dangerous. Infant mortality is the highest in the former Soviet Union

and may be — the data are not reliable — among the highest in the world. In the worst-hit areas it is difficult to find a healthy person.

The region is now freed from Moscow's colonialist rape of its resources, but the collapse of the Soviet Union also means that five countries rather than one must somehow find a way to share too little water. Supplies could be doubled through easy steps like fixing leaky canals, but everything that needs to be done costs money the governments don't have.

Making the water safe to drink and thereby lowering the health care burden and restoring people's hope for the future will cost vastly more. Restoring the ecosystem — and possibly

the region's future livability — would take a switch away from cotton and irrigated agriculture, and on that point countries' interests sharply diverge. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, both dependent on cotton exports, would have to turn their economies upside down.

Central Asia's tragedy is a cautionary tale for our time, a reminder that this one lifespan — from about 1950 to 2040 — will probably be the most significant in human history. In these few years, world population will nearly quadruple (from 2.5 billion to 9.5 billion), economic output will likely grow ninefold, and energy use and wastes will grow concomitantly. For the first

time, man has acquired the power to swiftly alter the systems that govern the planet's basic health, on a regional scale as in Central Asia, and globally as well.

The power to act has come before the knowledge to foresee the consequences. We must either acquire that scientific understanding and the wisdom to follow it very quickly — certainly in the next couple of decades — or perhaps leave the world permanently less hospitable to future generations.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this column to The Washington Post.

The Tugboat on the Lawn: A Tale of Man and Nature

By Hans Koning

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — I was on my way to Montreal from New Haven, where I live. It was dusk on a clear, early fall evening as I drove through Granby, a Quebec town an hour or so from Montreal. I decided to stay over and arrive fresh and shaven in Montreal the next morning. Granby has a nice-looking, recently built hotel.

I asked for a room on the top floor. It had a balcony and I stepped out and looked at the last rays of the

MEANWHILE

sun setting behind the hill of the La Yamaska nature park. Below me lay a lawn with white garden tables and chairs and the hotel swimming pool. Suddenly, joltingly, a machine started up. I discovered that the three vast, cement-encased cylinders against the hotel wall and facing the lawn were not abstract sculptures but funnels for the hotel air-conditioning system, now roaring like the engine of a tugboat pulling an ocean liner. I beat a hasty retreat and closed my balcony door and the curtains, which didn't much lessen the roar. It stopped and started again all night.

This is not an anti-noise complaint. But spending the night in that room, I thought of the many small pleasures we are losing, how a new generation might never know of them or miss them. How many nights a year would a sleeper in Granby need air-conditioning?

And what had happened to people, to the guests on that lawn, that they didn't mind swimming and sunning

themselves or having a drink in the ambience of a tugboat's engine room? Didn't they realize that they were losing out on the sound of bird song, the smells of nature, the caress of the breezes of the night?

I know these questions are largely rhetorical. No, these people don't mind the roar of a machine because they live lives during which leisure is mostly filled with the roar of television or Walkmans. They don't miss the sounds and smells of nature because nature — subconsciously, maybe — has become an enemy except in very controlled circumstances.

Nature has to be sanitized and kept at bay, with guards, curfews and a dizzying set of other rules and regulations. Benches, white lines, parking lots, chemical outposts. Even our own circumscribed little gardens are not kept for sitting in and, say, reading, but for dousing with insecticides and trimming and manicuring with mowers and the newest weapon, leaf blowers.

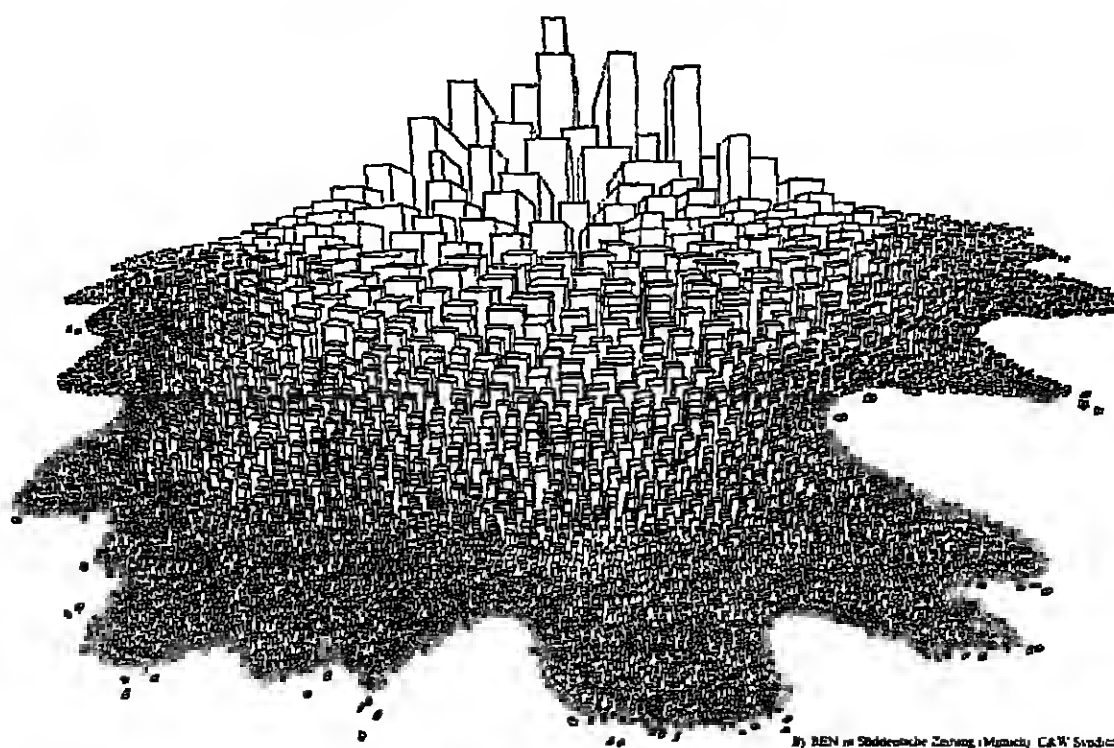
Once, nature was a legitimate enemy: Back when there were wolves in the woods around Brussels, when travelers could lose their way and die of hunger and thirst on the plains of White Russia. But now, nature (aside from the weather) has long been tamed, and at such latitudes as New Haven and Granby it very rarely shows its old hidden strength.

To us here, nature becomes dangerous when we ourselves have first polluted it. In fact, some might argue that we aren't protecting ourselves from nature but protecting nature from us. No doubt that is sometimes true, but it does nothing to change the perception that nature is "the other" of which we cannot be part.

That, we are told, is the price of progress. But progress does not have to become a dirty word unless our lack of sense makes it so. The human body isn't happiest in a controlled, lukewarm environment of machine-made air. The wonder of nature may hit us at any time, but preferably not in a rest area with a dozen other cars under a sign, "Point Lookout. No Smoking. No Loitering. No Walking on the Grass." The night wind, perhaps too warm or too cold for "comfort," has its own mystery.

I don't know if it's true that the view of nature as an enemy or, at the least an opponent, who has to be kept at arm's length, arranged and filtered, is a typically male trait. It is certainly a late 20th century human trait. It closes off a world of sensations for us and for our children.

International Herald Tribune



By BEN in Shikharov Zorng, Moscow. C&W Studio

Man has acquired the power to swiftly alter the systems that govern the planet's basic health.

and the environmental and human catastrophe unfolding in the five Central Asian Soviet successor states, would make a 20th century morality play.

The immediate culprit was cotton, which Moscow used to call "white gold" for its ability to earn hard currency. The real villains were greed, stupidity and unchecked, tunnel-visioned apparitions on the one hand, and on the other a lethal combination — by no means unique to the region — of mankind's technological power and still largely unrecognized ecological ignorance.

In one sense, the result was not unintended. As the rivers that feed the landlocked sea were tapped to irrigate vast new cotton fields, the sea would have to shrink. Experts even argued that the disappearance of the sea would be a good thing. The land where it had been could be used to grow more cotton, watered by canals from Siberia's rivers, or by using nuclear explosions to make those rivers flow southward instead of — in this view — wastefully into the Arctic Ocean. What no one recognized was that the Aral Sea was the region's ecological linchpin, whose role even the most gargantuan technology could not replace.

Normally, a huge mass of water vapor evaporating from the sea intercepted the fierce, dry winds that blow out of the north. As the sea shrank, summers became hotter and drier and winters grew longer, colder and snowless. The local climate became less and less suited to cotton.

Wind erosion and salt storms blown from the receding seabed make what was once a fertile land

A Nonstarter for Bosnia

Regarding "An Unpleasant Turn to Milosevic May Be the Only Way in Bosnia" (Opinion, Sept. 29):

James Lowenstein suggests that the best way to solve the "Bosnian problem" may be to allow Slobodan Milosevic to send his army into Serbian Bosnia and incorporate it into the "Greater Serbia that has always been his objective." It is incomprehensible that anyone would think that sending in the Serbian Army could end the war since it was precisely the former Yugoslav Army that started the war. Mr. Lowenstein's suggestion has an ugly and genocidal echo.

KSENIA MARINKOVIC, Rennes, France.

The Sociology of Abortion

Regarding "Q&A: Two Cheers for Vatican From a Spanish Theologian" (Sept. 19) by Barry James:

It was unfortunate that the only description given of Enrique Miret Magdalena was as a "Spanish theologian and author." His analysis of the Catholic Church, highly superficial and political, appears to be much more that of a sociologist than a theologian.

Mr. Miret Magdalena concedes that abortion is a "negative, bad thing," but claims that the Vatican should not make a fuss about it if democratic countries have legalized the procedure. Genocide was legal in Hitler's Germany, and no country, however democratic, can take a

crime and by law make it a right.

The theologian also states that the democratic nations allow abortion "in extreme cases." That is not the case in Western Europe. Many of the abortions in Italy are performed on women who already have two children and do not want a third. That's not an extreme case; that's abortion being used as a means of family planning.

ANDREA BETTETINI, Rome.

A Great Political Leader?

While Gerry Adams appears to have mesmerized the U.S. media, he represents only the political wing of the Irish Republican Army and no one else. He was elected to Parli-

ment in 1987 and when he ran for reelection in 1992 he was defeated. Yet he is feted and hailed as "a great political leader." Who is he supposed to be leading? If you want a visitor to America to speak for Northern Ireland Catholics, there is John Hume. At least they voted for him.

NORMAN MOSS, London.

'She-Wolf' With Electric

Regarding "Debbie Davies, at the Front of the Blues Revival" (Sept. 21):

Mike Zwerin says he cannot think of one black woman who plays electric guitar. Let me give him one: Jessie Mae Hemphill, a native of Mississippi, who has recorded several albums and toured in Europe. The cov-

er of her album, "She-Wolf" shows her holding a National Electric.

FABRICE ZIOLKOWSKI, Nice.

Red, White and Efficacious

Both the recent article about Egypt's Cru des Prolemes (Sept. 26) and the indignant letter to the editor it occasioned (Sept. 29) miss the point by focusing on its taste. Far more important are the wine's detergent properties. During a recent stay in Cairo, I found the white excellent for cleaning brass. As for the red, it was most efficacious in flushing out unwanted visitors — in every sense of the word.

LESLIE CROXFORD, Madrid.

1955: the Super Constellation – Frankfurt to New York nonstop. 1970: Europe's first 747. 1991: the number one airline to Eastern Europe. 1993: 28 million passengers. The future? Our most important objective remains unchanged.



Lufthansa

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4 Tourists Are Hurt in West Bank Bus Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Four tourists were slightly wounded, and a Palestinian was shot to death Wednesday in separate attacks in the West Bank.

The tourists were wounded when a grenade was thrown at their bus, which was parked in the Arab town of Azariya, outside Jerusalem. The tour group was visiting a church built on the site where Jesus is believed to have resurrected Lazarus.

An Italian woman and an Argentine man were taken to the hospital with eye and hand injuries that doctors said were "very slight." The other two were treated at the site by paramedics.

The Palestinian tourism minister, Elias Freij, condemned the attack, calling on Palestinians to give "full protection, to respect and show hospitality to all pilgrims."

The chief of Palestinian security in the West Bank, Jibril Rajoub, also condemned the attack. He said Palestinian security forces would prevent such attacks once they assumed responsibility throughout the West Bank.

Israeli troops, meanwhile, shot and killed a Palestinian when he tried to stab a soldier in the West Bank city of Hebron, military sources said.

Ziad Amar, 21, was the second Palestinian to die in similar circumstances in less than a week in Hebron, where a Jewish settler shot and killed 29 Palestinian worshippers in February.

Since the massacre, every incident sparks further violence, and Palestinians reported extensive riots throughout the city Wednesday. Hospitals reported that a 50-year-old man received a gunshot wound in the arm.

The army put Hebron under curfew, ordering the 80,000 Arab residents indoors.

(AP, AFP)

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SHELTER'S WHERE YOU FIND IT — A Rwandan refugee at a camp Wednesday in Zaire. Aid workers returned to the Katala camp under the protection of Zairian police, who investigated a report that 30 Boy Scouts, who had been helping the weak and elderly guard their food against theft, had been massacred there at the end of September.

Power Struggle in Azerbaijan

President Appears With His Rival After a Coup Accusation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAKU, Azerbaijan — President Heydar A. Aliyev appeared in public Wednesday with his rival, Prime Minister Surat Huseynov, whom he had earlier accused of mounting a coup, suggesting the two had patched up their shaky relations for the time being.

But a senior aide to Mr. Aliyev strongly suggested that Mr. Huseynov, who has not enjoyed good relations with the president since helping him take power last year, could be forced out.

Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Aliyev said in a televised address to the nation that "dark forces" backed by pro-Huseynov troops had seized the airport and other strategic buildings in the western city of Gence, which is the prime minister's power base.

An emotional Mr. Aliyev told a 20,000-strong crowd of his supporters in the capital, Baku, that government forces

had taken back the airport, with the loss of three soldiers.

"The country was on the edge of civil war; at the last moment we were able to avert the crisis," said Mr. Aliyev, who said he had reprimanded Mr. Huseynov for leaving his post for several hours on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Huseynov, who became prime minister last year after leading a rebellion to overthrow the former president, Abulfaz Elchibey, stood silently behind Mr. Aliyev.

"Surat Huseynov stands here with me now, but I told him, face to face, that a governmental figure should be in his place," said Mr. Aliyev, who on Monday proclaimed a 60-day state of emergency.

Mr. Huseynov, 36, had earlier laughed off allegations that he was trying to grab supreme power.

"I am not taking part in any coup," he said. "I want to have a cup of tea. I didn't go anywhere."

He insisted that he still backed the 71-year-old Mr. Aliyev and blamed unidentified "independent groups" in Gence for the uprising.

Mr. Huseynov became prime minister in an uneasy power-sharing deal with Mr. Aliyev, a former Soviet Politburo member and KGB general who returned to power as president after Mr. Elchibey's ouster. Both were closer to Moscow than was Mr. Elchibey, a pro-Turkish nationalist.

But a rift between Mr. Huseynov and Mr. Aliyev has widened since then, and observers had said a showdown was imminent.

A Western diplomat cautioned: "Aliyev has the upper hand for now, but I do not think we have seen the last of Mr. Huseynov."

In his television address, Mr. Aliyev warned that a coup threat was again coming from Gence, and perhaps from Russia farther north.

(Reuters, AP)

IRAN: Revolution Slows

Continued from Page 1

some segments of society, gleaming high-rise office buildings and residential towers are appearing all over Tehran, especially in the affluent districts. Some have been built with capital from private businessmen and the *bonyads*, the revolutionary foundations established by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to uphold the revolution and care for families of Islamic "martyrs."

The Bonyad Mostazaafan, which took over companies nationalized after the fall of the shah, had the initial social and revolutionary objective of caring for the downtrodden. Now it has become a huge conglomerate, with bank accounts in Europe, secret hedges and an untouchable elite of spiritually well-connected executives.

The presidents of these foundations are appointed by Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, the country's spiritual leader, but until recently there has been no official scrutiny of their dealings.

Two weeks ago, in response to inquiries about corruption, the Majlis ordered a detailed investigation into all bonyad holdings and actions, according to Mr. Khamenei.

"Maybe some people are cheating, like all over the world," he said when asked whether these instruments were living up to their mission.

"We believe only 14 people are innocent since the encounter of Adam and Eve," he said. "All the rest are kind of shady."

As for the good list, he named "the Prophet, his daughter and his 12 followers."

Realizing he had missed a few of the virtuous, he quickly added that "all religious prophets" were innocent.

Mr. Khamenei said that in the future, the bonyads, seen by some as a state of uncontrollable economic power within the state, may be dissolved and their assets sold to the private sector to add income to the treasury. But the investigation of the bonyads will not resolve the issue of subsidies, now being debated in the Majlis.

A Central Bank official lamented that at the prices the state buys flour and sells the resulting bread, Iran is losing money. In Meshed, farmers sell subsidized flour at black-market rates and feed bread to their cattle. Subsidized gasoline costs only 7 cents a gallon, and a crucial measure of Mr. Rafsanjani's ability to bring about economic reforms will be whether he can end the hefty fuel subsidies.

According to rumors, Iran's elite scholars, the 80-man Assembly of Experts, are debating a third term for the president, who is limited to two by the constitution. But the larger question is not his political fate but whether his far-reaching policies will survive.

What is at stake for the West is whether the pragmatic forces, with whom Mr. Rafsanjani has been identified as favoring economic realism and a reintegration of Iran with the rest of the world, will be able to shape the future.

"For every step Rafsanjani takes forward, he has to take two steps back," a businessman complained. Like many other Iranians, he had hoped Mr. Rafsanjani's election last year would set Iran on the road toward irrevocable liberalization, free enterprise and an opening to the West.

This trend has been overruled so far by clergymen pushing their minions into key positions at the Central Bank and other institutions at the expense of technocrats.

Inside the Barn, a Grim Scene

Bodies Found Strewn About a Primitive Altar

By Robert L. Kroon

International Herald Tribune

CHEIRY, Switzerland — On the edge of a pine forest, a charred hulk of a half-intact barn was all that remained of the farm of Albert Giacobino.

That was where fire fighters and policemen discovered the bodies of 23 men and women on Wednesday in or near a primitive shrine in a room behind a hidden door on the barn's ground floor. The farm is outside Cheiry, a bucolic village of 230 people in rolling pasture land between Bern and Lausanne.

The windowless shrine had mirrors on the walls and a rudimentary altar and cross in the center. Bodies were strewn about on the concrete floor and in an adjoining room.

According to a police spokesman, Beat Karlen, one of the first witnesses on the scene, "some had their heads covered with black plastic garbage bags, taped or tied around their neck, but most showed bullet wounds in the head."

"The men were clad in black and red cloaks, the women in white, ankle-length garments with gold embroidery," he said. "We found a 6.3mm pistol and several empty cartridges."

This, he said, cast doubt on the initial reports of suicide. A fire fighter, André Thierren, said: "If this was suicide, someone for sure gave them a helping hand."

Witnesses said the mass killing had been elaborately prepared. Propane canisters were installed throughout the farmhouse, interlinked with electric wiring that was connected to a telephone.

In addition, plastic bags with gasoline were discovered on the ground floor. But only the living quarters of the owner, a retired farmer, Albert Giacobino, and the top floor of the barn caught fire.

Mr. Giacobino was found lying in bed, shot through the head.

"For some reason he did not join the others in the shrine for the collective death rite," Mr. Karlen said.

The incendiary devices on the ground floor did not go off, sparing the shrine and providing investigators with clues about the identity of the cult members and their backgrounds.

The police discovered passports and driving licenses of Swiss, Canadian and French origin.

"I knew Mr. Giacobino well," said Mr. Thierren. "He was in his 70s. Before he bought this place in Cheiry two years ago, he had a big farm in Versoix, near Geneva."

"He told me he had traveled extensively, to Australia and Canada," Mr. Thierren said. "He was friendly but a bit funny, talking about heaven and earth and things."

Serge Thierren, secretary of the village council, said the farm was owned by a company called the Cheiry Agricultural Research Farm.

Its specialty was macrobiotic produce and members of the

sect and their visitors were busy in the garden every weekend tending their vegetables.

Only five people lived at the farm permanently, including Mr. Giacobino and his elderly female companion, a younger couple and a young man. The three younger people all had outside jobs, one of them at a nearby hospital.

The police are working on a theory that one or more ring-leaders oversaw the killings in Cheiry, and then went to chalets, 80 kilometers (50 miles) away, to kill other cult members and set fire to the buildings.

A police source said the fires in the chalets began around 4 A.M., four hours after the blaze at Cheiry.

Jonestown to Waco: A Series of Cult Deaths

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The mass deaths in a Swiss village was the latest in a number of deadly incidents involving cults, the most dramatic being the 1978 mass suicide of more than 900 members of People's Temple in Guyana.

That incident on Nov. 18, 1978, resulted in the death of 913 men, women and children who were members of the sect, founded by the Reverend Jim Jones.

The suicide was preceded the night before by the murder by sect members of Representative Leo Ryan and three reporters who had traveled to Guyana to investigate complaints by parents whose children had joined the sect. The Reverend Jones, who had organized an agricultural commune at Jonestown, Guyana, called on his followers the next day to kill themselves in what he said would be a "revolutionary act." Most of the victims drank poison, although the Reverend Jones died from a bullet wound to the head. Authorities were not able to determine if it was self-inflicted.

More recently, about 86 people died in Waco, Texas, when U.S. agents raided the Branch Davidian sect led by David Koresh, a self-proclaimed prophet. Most of the victims burned to death in a fire that erupted once the raid began. Mr. Koresh was among the dead.

Other mass suicides linked to sects have been reported in the last 10 years:

• On Sept. 19, 1985, about 60 members of the Ata tribe on the island of Mindanao, off the Philippine coast, were reported by local newspapers to have committed suicide by swallowing poison on order of their high priest, Datu Mangayonan.

• On Nov. 1, 1986, the charred bodies of seven women were found on a beach in Wakayama, in western Japan. The victims, members of the Church of Friends of the Truth, said in suicide notes that they wanted to end their life following the death of their spiritual guide Kiyoharu Miyamoto.

• In August 1987, 32 followers of a sect organized by Park Soon Ja, a high priestess who believed she was a goddess, were found dead in Seoul, South Korea. Police said most of the victims had swallowed a nonlethal dose of poison and that their throats had been slit.

CULT: 50 Members Die

Continued from Page 1

not catch fire. The dead were found with their hands clasped, as if in prayer. One couple was in an embrace. Champagne bottles littered the floor.

The police said there was no evidence of a struggle in the two chalets, where the bodies of children were found lying next to one another and some couples were lying in bed.

Documents and a cassette recording with apocalyptic warnings were found at the farmhouse, along with a chalice, a sword and occult inscriptions, one of which read "the cross and the rose." The police said the fires had been ignited by detonators connected to telephones and linked to cans filled with gasoline and propane gas.

Neighbors said the farm had been bought three years ago by a group that said it was involved in macrobiotic and organic farming. The chalets are about 80 kilometers (50 miles) away near Granges-sur-Salvan.

Mr. Journet, a 46-year-old Belgian homeopathic doctor, is grand master of the Solar Tradition, an offshoot of the Renewed Order of the Temple, one of dozens of groups claiming to be the heirs of the Knights Templar, dissolved in the 14th century.

The Knights Templars rose to prominence during the Crusades, rivaling the Knights Hospitallers. But, possibly with an eye to confiscating their enormous wealth, King Philip IV of France banned them in 1307 after rumors of irreligious practices and blasphemy during their secret initiation rites.

Canadian policemen were investigating whether Mr. Journet was one of two people found in a burned-out house at Morin Heights, north of Montreal. The house was owned by Mr. Journet, as were the three Swiss chalets. He is wanted in Canada on charges of possessing and trafficking firearms.

The bodies in Quebec were wearing medallions with the initials TS, the French initials of Solar Tradition. The Canadian police said the house also was wired up with timers and gas tanks.

The Renewed Order of the Temple was founded in 1970 by Julien Origas, a former Gestapo official, and dabbles in astrology, alchemy, the cabala and oriental mysticism, according to the Ikor Center.

Jean-François Maier, a Swiss cult expert, said that Mr. Journet had "created an atmosphere of an impending catastrophe around him."

ITALY: Inquiry Jolts Government

Continued from Page 1

told Corriere della Sera: "It is true, we are at a crucial, important point. What has appeared in the newspapers about the Teletip problem shows clearly enough that there is a risk of reaching very high levels in the world of politics and finance."

The latest collision added to the confusions that have built in recent days, with President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro complaining about the government's handling of the country's austerity budget and Irene Pivetti, the speaker of the lower house of Parliament, criticizing the government's use of emergency de-

crees that do not require Parliament's approval.

While this fevered discussion over the separation — and exercise — of power continues, opposition politicians argue that the real issue is the ever-more-apparent conflict between Mr. Berlusconi's position as prime minister and his continued ownership of vast holdings in the media.

"It should be clear, not only to opposition forces but also to the majority that this situation has become intolerable for our democracy," said a statement by the opposition party, the Democratic Party of the Left.

BOX: Computer Camp

Continued from Page 1

for Computer Associates, Electronic Data Systems Inc. and various sponsors who have contributed software and equipment to the retreat; they forge relationships with leaders of dozens of companies that are potential customers.

Mr. Wang, whose company dominates the global market for mainframe computer programs, also exploits the opportunity to warn the executives to be wary of technologists who urge them to abandon their trusted mainframes in favor of expensive, untested networks of personal computers.

But usually, Mr. Wang's advice is delightfully candid and non-technical.

"How do I know whether to single-click or double-click with the mouse?" one executive asked.

"Wang's Rule on mice is, try clicking once, and if nothing happens, click twice," Mr. Wang answered.

He also offered strategic suggestions. "Make technologists part of the management team," Mr. Wang advised. "A technology officer who does not have a vested interest in business operations will simply spend all your money and then go on to another business."

Business

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Let's Talk, Patten Urges Recalcitrant Chinese

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — Marking the start of a 1,000-day countdown until Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule, Governor Chris Patten on Wednesday called on Beijing to end an impasse in British-Chinese relations that threatens a smooth transfer of power.

"What is at stake is perfectly clear — the future well-being and prosperity of Hong Kong," said Mr. Patten in a conciliatory speech that nonetheless subtly blamed China for failing to endorse a long list of legal and financial agreements crucial to orderly change.

Sounding more like a mayor running for re-election than a figure at the center of simmering distrust between Britain and China, Mr. Patten announced a minor concession to Beijing along with several new social welfare initiatives already condemned by China.

"Sincerity does not mean one party has to always agree with the other," Mr. Patten said, alluding to charges leveled at Britain by China, which remains bitterly opposed to democratic changes passed by Hong Kong's legislature in June.

"Cooperation isn't a one-way street," Mr. Patten said.

Frequently citing Britain's "lack of sincerity," Chinese members of the British Chinese Joint Liaison Group that is charged with negotiating major details of the 1997 handover have failed to find common ground on issues ranging from financing for Hong Kong's new \$20 billion airport to the localization of British laws.

"We still have not been able to reach an agreement on the development of Container Terminal 9 for reasons which have worrying implications for the territory's future as an international center for business," Mr. Patten said.

The negotiations have been hampered by Beijing's opposition to the Jardine Matheson group, one of several firms involved in the project.

"While we mark time on this project, the shipping business goes elsewhere," Mr. Patten said, echoing a theme recounting the economic cost to China of lack of progress in the talks.

In proposing a limited role for a Beijing-appointed committee previously ignored by the British, who feared its role as a rival power center in Hong Kong, Mr. Patten said he hoped to "put a bit more petrol in the J.L.G.'s tank."

But analysts said a willingness to involve the Preliminary Working Committee, a body composed of senior Chinese officials and leading Hong Kong residents deemed loyal to Beijing, stopped short of a major backdown by Britain.

"It was a conciliatory speech but in essence it said, 'We will do almost anything to work with you, but at the end of the day it's not just Britain's problem,'" said Nick Moakes, a China analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities.

In an early reaction reported by Hong Kong's RTHK radio, a spokesman at the Xinhua news agency, China's de facto embassy in Hong Kong, dismissed the speech as "merely words." A senior official in the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs office in Beijing said: "We have to see what the Hong Kong government does. We need practical actions to show sincerity."

On Tuesday, Chinese offi-

cials preempted the announcement of a series of measures designed to assist the elderly and disabled and improve health care in the colony by warning Hong Kong residents to beware of a move to "introduce welfareism vigorously."

"This is not merely going against the Joint Declaration and creating a danger to the Special Administrative Region," said Wang Fengchao, a deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, referring to the 1984 treaty governing Hong Kong's return.

"This is bound to hurt the capitalist system," he was quoted as saying by a Chinese news agency. "Hong Kong people must be vigilant against this and not be confused by a beautiful package."

Mr. Patten rejected the criticism, citing Hong Kong's successful program to increase social spending while cutting taxes and capping the percentage of the colony's gross domestic product earmarked for social spending.

During a press conference following his speech, Mr. Patten also rejected China's protest of a Hong Kong government decision to allow a pro-Taiwan group to hire a public hall in stage celebrations of Taiwan's national day on Oct. 10.

China views the government's decision to rent the Cultural Center to Taiwan-backed Chinese Cultural Association as an endorsement of a "two Chinas" policy it has bitterly opposed since 1949, when Taiwan's Nationalist-led government fled Mao's armies.



EYES ON THE SKIES — President Suharto of Indonesia, left, with military officers viewing a fly-over by fighter jets at a ceremony Wednesday in Jakarta.

Plugging Away at North Korea

Despite Nuclear Talks Deadlock, U.S. Sticks to Hard Line

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided not to shift course in dealing with North Korea, even though discussions in Geneva on that country's nuclear program reached an apparent stalemate last week, U.S. officials said.

Senior U.S. policymakers decided that Ambassador-at-Large Robert Gallucci would return to the negotiating table in Geneva on Wednesday with no major new instructions, the officials said.

The policymakers' decision reflected what several officials described as a consensus view that the administration should continue to insist that North Korea freeze and eventually terminate all its nuclear efforts in exchange for the same package of economic and political rewards that Mr. Gallucci has already offered to his North Korean counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok Ju.

Mr. Gallucci had flown to Washington from Geneva on Friday, after a week of generally unproductive talks with Mr. Kang, for consultations on whether the administration should display any new flexibility. But the officials said Tuesday that although North Korea had rejected key portions of the U.S. offer, Mr. Gallucci would continue to pursue it on an assumption that North Korea would eventually give way.

They also noted that a stalemate would not

bar U.S. interests so long as North Korea continued to abide by its June pledge to freeze its production of plutonium, a key ingredient of nuclear arms, and its operation of an existing reactor.

The U.S. position is consistent with what senior South Korean and Chinese officials have recommended to Washington in recent days, the officials said. Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China told Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in Washington this week that North Korea's recent, hard-line stance in the negotiations was merely a tactic to persuade Washington to back down.

South Korean officials have advised the administration that the North Korean stance may reflect the temporary emergence of a military-backed faction in North Korea that is opposed to terminating the nuclear program. But the significance of this development will remain unclear until after a new North Korean leader is named, possibly in mid-October, and no new U.S. moves should be made before then, the South Korean officials said.

Kim Jong Il, the son of North Korea's former president, Kim Il Sung, is expected to be named to the post at the end of a 100-day mourning period for his father, who died July 8.

A source familiar with the administration's deliberations said the United States also sought to avoid a new confrontation with North Korea with U.S. forces engaged in Haiti and midterm elections only weeks away.

Japan Wonders What Stopped the Big Tidal Wave

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Residents of Russia's Kuril Islands fled to higher ground on Wednesday fearing aftershocks of Tuesday's massive earthquake, as scientists tried to determine why the initial tremor caused relatively little damage in Japan.

Seismologists said that some quirk of underwater geography apparently shielded Japan from what could have been a devastating jolt and catastrophic tidal waves, or tsunamis, from the quake, which registered 8.2 on the Richter scale. A quake of magnitude 8 is capable of tremendous damage.

"Considering the magnitude, it's strange that a much larger tsunami didn't hit Japan," said Yoshino Ohara of the Central Meteorological Agency in Tokyo.

The quake caused the most damage in

the Kurils, a remote chain of islands that was occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. Ten people were killed in the Kurils, which was hit by waves as high as 9 feet (3 meters).

The tremor, the strongest to hit the area in 26 years, was centered 13 miles (21 kilometers) under the sea, about 100 miles off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and near the Kurils.

No fatalities were reported in Japan as a direct result of the quake, but an air force jet went down while surveying the east coast of Hokkaido. The wreckage was spotted Wednesday and the body of one of two pilots was found.

The police in Japan said 228 people were injured, all but one in Hokkaido and none seriously. Roads were split by fissures, and flooding from burst water mains damaged about 300 homes and

buildings, most in Miyagi, halfway between Tokyo and Hokkaido.

Dozens of aftershocks measuring up to a magnitude of 5.5 rattled the region for all Pacific islands and coastal areas, including the west coast of the United States and Canada.

Hawaii closed its public schools and beaches early Tuesday and ordered residents of coastal areas to evacuate. But the waves reached only 18 inches and the tsunami warning was lifted throughout the Pacific about six hours later.

A one-foot tsunami was spotted Tuesday afternoon in the western Aleutians, about 1,000 miles east of Hokkaido, said Paul Whitmore, a geophysicist at the Alaska Tsunami Warning Center.

Tsunamis are generally not considered threatening to coastal areas until they reach 3 feet, Mr. Whitmore said.

although one was 6 feet. There were no reports of any damage.

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BOOKS

THE MARRIED MAN:
A Life of D. H. Lawrence
By Brenda Maddox. 652 pages.
£20. Sinclair-Stevenson.

Reviewed by
Katharine Knorr

IT'S A measure of the difficult task Brenda Maddox took on with this biography of D. H. Lawrence that she has to defend herself in the preface against objections that could be paraphrased as Why now and Why him? After all, masses of words have been written about Lawrence and his famously dirty books, his reputation as a writer is not rock solid, and both he and his wife, Frieda, are difficult to like.

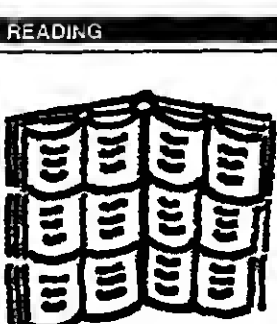
In "The Married Man," Maddox, whose biography "Nora" profiled the wife of James Joyce, draws Lawrence's short and turbulent life through his relationship with the most important women in that life, his mother and his wife.

Maddox seeks not only to shed new light on Lawrence's psychological (and sexual) makeup but also to improve his image, to portray him as a more likable, joyous character than he usually seems. She

finds that he exaggerated his poverty in later life, when his writing was bringing in quite a bit of money. To all this she brings a sharp analysis of new material such as letters and memoirs, as well as her own close reading and painstaking research.

Lawrence, as is well known, was a miner's son, whose mother was bitter at her failed marriage. David Herbert, or Bert, was sick from birth but intellectually bright, a talented artist and a voracious reader. Although he went to college, he did not get a degree but a teaching certificate and afterward taught at the Davidson Road school in Erydon, homesick and racked by sexual longing.

(John Brunton, IHT)



game (and seems to have thought ahead to the joys of being the widow Lawrence).

Maddox believes that Lawrence has to be understood not as the prophet of sexual liberation but as a married man, as a man who always wanted to be married, as a man who bitterly regretted the fact that he did not have children, as a man who hated women but also understood them, as a man whose sex life was quite limited. His life was frenzied, a race against death, against the killer he always denied, the word he never used, tuberculosis.

A lot of Lawrence's work draws heavily on his life, and he himself theorized constantly in his books and in his compelling and unpredictable conversation on the insoluble problems between men and women. He was frightened of women, psychologically and sexually, and sexually ambiguous about men.

Maddox's book is engrossing, intelligent, almost always on target, and it does reveal a lighter side of Lawrence. There is, however, a danger in probing the writer's life, not to mention sex life, too much. Maddox's theorizing about Lawrence's predilection for certain sexual practices sometimes seems to dominate the book without truly adding something important about the artist and his art.

At some point, Lawrence's sexual problems are as uninteresting as the overwrought verbiage that sometimes substitutes for philosophy in his books. If Lawrence is a brilliant writer at times, with extraordinary evocative powers, he is also turgid and long-winded and sometimes asinine. As he was in life.

International Herald Tribune

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
In the diagrammed deal East's take-out double of one spade was peculiar, but there are no rules for bidding extremely freakish hands. Anything that lets the bidder eventually become the declarer can be judged a success.

South's bid of two hearts appears natural, but was in fact an artificial raise in spades in the methods of the partnership. She eventually carried on to seven hearts over seven clubs following an old principle: when in doubt in a highly competitive auction, bid one more for luck.

In seven hearts doubled, the opening lead was crucial. After a routine club lead, South would have ruffed in dummy, drawn trumps and established spades. There would then have been two spade winners in the dummy to take care of the declarer's losing diamonds.

It is obvious looking at the diagram that a diamond lead would have given the defense the first two tricks, but that was not so obvious to West. She was sure that East was void in spades and it did not occur to him that East was also void in hearts — an abnormal holding

in that suit for a player who has doubled one spade originally. Perhaps, thought West, the final double was Lightner, asking for an unusual lead.

So, West led a spade, expecting a ruff, and South gratefully took all 13 tricks for a score of 2,470. Notice that the happenstance of South's artificial two-heart bid had played an important role: East on lead would surely have chosen a diamond.

NORTH			
♠ A 8 7 6 2			
♥ A K J 8 6			
♦ 10 9			
♣ —			
WEST (D)			
♠ J 10 5 4			
♥ 7 5			
♦ Q J 6			
♣ 5 4 2			
EAST			
♠ —			
♥ —			
♦ A K 8 7 5 4			
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 6			
SOUTH			
♠ K Q 3			
♥ Q J 10 9 4 3 2			
♦ 3 2			
♣ 8 7			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 1♠, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.
East: 1♠, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.
South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

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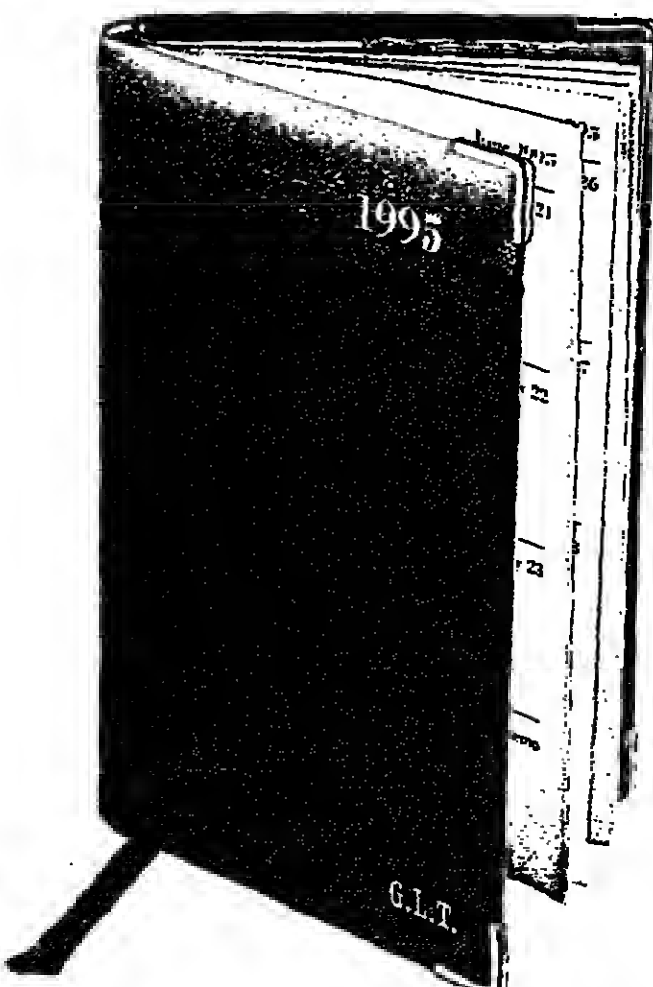
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

It's Official!
Caffeine Really
Is AddictiveBy John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In findings that will shock no one who gropes for the coffee pot first thing in the morning, an article published in Wednesday's issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that "caffeine exhibits the features of a typical psychoactive substance of dependence."

The authors of the report, Roland R. Griffiths and colleagues of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, have even given this fact a name: "caffeine dependence syndrome."

That caffeine can create a physiological dependence has been known for some time. For regular caffeine users — and that includes 80 percent of adult Americans — even a day without caffeine can lead to headache, lethargy and depression, as the same group of researchers found in an earlier study. But the new research puts those physical symptoms in the broader context of the diagnostic framework used by the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), which sets criteria for diagnosing substance dependence.

Along with physical withdrawal symptoms, the researchers used three other criteria for dependence under the DSM-IV guidelines, including persistent desire, dose tolerance, and unsuccessful efforts to control use — in some cases, despite recurrent physical problems that might be made worse by caffeine use.

Of the 27 people in the study (all of whom identified themselves as being dependent on caffeine), 94 percent experienced withdrawal when taken off caffeine, and the same percentage continued to use the substance despite physical or psychological problems that they associated with the use of the drug. Eighty-one percent had been unsuccessful in efforts to cut down. The researchers found that 16 of the volunteers fulfilled all four of the DSM-IV criteria for a diagnosis of substance dependence.

Dr. Griffiths, a behavioral pharmacologist and one of the authors of the JAMA study, said his work in no way constitutes an attack on coffee or other caffeine-containing beverages. "This paper doesn't say that you should stop caffeine," if it doesn't appear to be causing you problems, he said. The researchers suggested further study to establish the prevalence of the condition, and concluded that "further characterization of the dependence syndrome of the most widely used psychoactive drug in the world may also serve as a useful model for understanding the dependence syndromes of other drugs."

THE Food and Drug Administration is considering regulating tobacco products based on the addictive nature of nicotine. Opponents of regulation have often tried to show parallels between tobacco and other widely used substances, such as caffeine.

FDA officials and medical experts have objected to the comparison, and continued to do so in light of the new study. Jack E. Henningfield, a scientist at the National Institute on Drug Abuse, called caffeine dependence "a benign drug addiction," and said he disagreed with the logic that says, "if you regulate nicotine you have to regulate caffeine — it's two different animals."

The FDA spokesman, Jim O'Hara, said that the agency's authority to regulate caffeine is well established. "The FDA has regulated caffeine as both a food and a drug for many years," Mr. O'Hara said. He added that the FDA has the power to restrict levels of caffeine that might be "ordinarily injurious to health," a line that even a double espresso does not cross.



In a Honduran cave, archaeologists have found remnants of an unidentified culture.

Pre-Columbian Palace of Dead

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

CATACAMAS, Honduras — The narrow road into the Honduran rain forest was a mire of black mud, a grinding test for the hardest four-wheel-drive vehicles. After fording a wild river, everyone had to get out and hike up a steep slope crawling with fire ants and bounded by walls of vines hanging from tall trees.

This was the way to Cueva de Rio Talgua, the Cave of the River Talgua, a haunting place the explorers had taken to calling the Cave of the Glowing Skulls. It is the site of a new-found archaeological mystery.

A tongue of water rushed out of the cave's mouth. Following the stream, sometimes wading up their thighs, archaeologists plunged several hundred yards into the interior for their first scientific examination of a discovery made in April.

They ventured through side passages and up into chambers well above stream level. They finally passed through a small opening near the ceiling of one chamber and by the light of their headlamps, caught their first sight of an astonishing scene — a pre-Columbian palace for the dead.

Stalactites of calcium carbonate, calcite, dripped from the ceiling of a cavern more

than 100 feet (30 meters) long, 12 feet wide and up to 25 feet high. Timeless seepage of water through limestone had left deposits of calcite everywhere, seemingly frozen in midflow.

In the recesses of the cave, in every crevice and on every ledge, were piles of human skulls and bones, sparkling with coatings of tiny calcium crystals.

James E. Brady, an archaeologist at George Washington University and leader of the investigation, spoke with growing excitement. "Look here, two, four, five, six skulls," he said. "Here's some red pigment, something often associated with burials as far back as the Neanderthals. Who knows how many more bones are beneath these, cemented in the calcite?"

After several visits to the cavern, Dr. Brady estimated that the visible remains represented from 100 to 200 individuals. Who were they, to what ancient culture did they belong? When did they live and die?

Dr. Brady, who specializes in Mayan cave archaeology, said the evidence so far ruled out any close relationship to the Maya, whose civilization dominated upper Central America and southern Mexico in the first millennium.

But the 20 undecorated ceramic bowls and two thin marble vases found with the bones could not be matched with the

styles of known non-Mayan cultures in what is now Honduras. Based largely on the ceramics, he said, the burials could have been as recent as A.D. 500 or as early as 300 B.C.

"It's frustrating," he sighed. "We have all this beautiful material and no way of immediately relating it to a certain time."

A pasture less than a mile from the cave entrance may hold answers. There, George Hasemann, director of archaeology at the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History in Tegucigalpa, who accompanied Dr. Brady, identified more than 100 large rectangular mounds, presumably remains of an ancient settlement. Some pottery shards recovered there were

similar to those found in the cave, he said. As the next step in trying to solve the mystery of the Talgua cave, Dr. Hasemann proposed a thorough reconnaissance of the mounds, beginning with some test trenches. Such exploration, combined with the cave findings, could open a window on a previously unknown culture that lived in the shadow of the mighty Maya civilization.

What is known is that the area of central and northeast Honduras was a heavily populated region on the periphery of the Maya cultures. The people undoubtedly had some contact with the Maya, particularly with the great city of Copan in northwest Honduras.

World on Alert
For Suspected
Cases of PlagueBy Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As international medical surveillance for plague intensifies, at least six countries have investigated suspected cases from India but none have been confirmed, health officials said.

A woman passing through customs at Kennedy International Airport on Monday after arriving from India was sent to Bellevue Hospital because she was coughing and had a fever of 100.3 degrees Fahrenheit (38.2 degrees Celsius), a federal health official said. Tests indicated she did not have plague.

Earlier, the bacterial infection was ruled out in two other airline passengers who arrived in New York and in Dallas in recent days, the official, Dr. Duane J. Gubler of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in Atlanta, said.

Five other countries — Bangladesh, Canada, England, Germany and Pakistan — have investigated suspected cases among travelers who became ill within a week of leaving India, where an epidemic of the pneumonic form of the disease has struck in recent weeks.

Although the World Health Organization has not advised against travel to India, the UN agency is about to add New Delhi to its list of plague-infected areas because Indian officials have reported four secondary cases there. New Delhi will remain on the list for two weeks

after the last case is reported there, Dr. Lindsey Martinez, a WHO official said.

India has reported 4,780 suspected cases of plague, including 51 deaths, to WHO.

Airlines in several countries have suspended flights to and from India and some countries have banned cargo from India. But there were signs that several countries were about to ease the stiff controls soon as Indian health officials said the tide was turning against the disease.

Health officials are deliberately spreading a wide net to include many cases that may not be plague in order not to miss any that are.

On Tuesday, for example, Dr. Gubler said that laboratory tests confirmed that a 12-year-old boy in Long Beach, California, had developed dengue fever, not plague, 10 days after his return from India.

PNEUMONIC plague symptoms usually develop within one to six days after exposure to the plague bacillus. As symptoms begin to develop, an infected individual can pass the plague-causing bacterium, *Yersinia pestis*, to others through droplets in the air from coughs or sneezes.

Plague should be suspected in anyone who has traveled to a plague-infected area and within a week developed these symptoms: acute progressive respiratory illness with fever and cough, with or without bloody sputum, or a fever and tender, swollen lymph nodes, health officials said.

Versace: Rare Understatement

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — At last, a nice navy take-you-anywhere suit with a fitted jacket and simple knee-length skirt from Gianni Versace. Versace? Versace! The emperor of over-the-top fashion drew back from the brash trappings of his recent collections. Sure the models in his spring-summer show looked sexy. Why, some of them did not even have time to get undressed on, before stepping out in goddess gowns that were draped bare and slashed there, revealing a length of leg from waist to ankle.

But with their heavenly bodies, the models seemed like sirens, not streetwalkers. Other Milanese designers who have followed in the wake of the shiny sexpot clothes of last

MILAN FASHION

season's Versace now look rather silly. Not to mention Elton John, head-to-toe in scarlet vinyl in the front row with Sylvester Stallone and David Copperfield.

Versace gave a lively, witty, well-paced show, in which for every buttock-skimming Grecian tunic (underpants attached) there was a relatively sensible outfit: a fitted suit, with corset bodice tracing the seams or a simple dress in sweet-pea pastels. Some were patterned with meadow flowers or butterflies. And the same summery prints on terry cloth robes, swimsuits and Miami-style towel-turbans enhanced the impression that Versace's urban molls were taking a breath of clean air.

"I tried to be young and fresh," said Versace, taking compliments backstage among the bevy of supermodels who drew crowds of groupies outside the Milan palazzo. The designer said that the draped dresses were "a memory of my childhood," referring to his dressmaker mother. They also had a glancing reference to the antique classical statues that fill his home.

But the Grecian gowns and the tautly fitted suits seemed more a throwback to vintage Hollywood designers like Adrian who dressed Silver Screen stars in a glamorous fashion. Today's supermodels are the equivalent of the cinema starlets and on them fashion's current glam style was given cut and thrust by Versace's scissored handkerchief-point hemlines and molded corset bodices. In slender dresses with fishtails of fabric flapping from a fitted torso, the statuesque Linda Evangelista and the sensuous Claudia Schiffer looked like bionic mermaids.

Versace gave the elaborate evening gowns a modern allure by using stretch fabrics and building the dresses without any understructure (or indeed underwear). It made a fine show, although beaven knows who but a supermodel could wear silk jersey slipping and slithering across the naked curves, or walk in strappy siletto sandals with a dress gripping thighs and knees. A great body was, as ever, Versace's main agenda.

"I saw the two shows," said Schiffer's fiancé, Copperfield. "One show I looked at the bodies, and the next one at the clothes."

THE return of the fresh flower print, inspired by Falconetto designs for Ken Scott in the early 1960s, may turn out to be the most important trend in Milan. Blooms sprouting from pots, slices of citrus fruit and flower-and-butterfly prints started at Gucci's show Wednesday. So did the shoes, as models staggered in high-heeled thong-between-toes mules or wore what must be the world's most expensive flip-flop sandals.



Versace's draped dress with butterfly print.

And the clothes? Everything you might expect to find on a current magazine spread: cropped sweaters, narrow pants, back-to-the-1950s slim or full-skirted dresses. And those knee-length hemlines, which designers and fashion editors keep pushing, although they still seem irredeemably retrograde. Designer Tom Ford's look, although well-done, looked back, what with Gucci's shiny patent bucket bags, Doris Day purses and a vague feeling of Capri and Grace Kelly.

It was similar at Ferragamo, where the American designer Steven Slowik sent out pretty, ladylike clothes, from curvy dresses with short jackets to simple tailoring in bright colors or quiet checks. There was more of Capri revisited in crepe blouses and narrow pants in peach and apricot sorbet shades. But Slowik made a good job of reinforcing Ferragamo's image of class and luxury by using beige suede with ecru linen and gilded leather with navy tailoring. He even made Milan's favorite disco theme seem upscale and credible by cutting metallic fabrics on clean lines. And the dainty shoes, as befits Ferragamo, were glamorous without being ridiculous.

Microbial Life Deep in the Planet

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fiction writers have fantasized about it. Prominent scientists have theorized about it. Experimentalists have delved into it. Skeptics have ridiculed it. But for decades, nobody has had substantial evidence one way or another on the question of whether the depths of the rocky earth harbor anything that could be considered part of the spectacle of life — until now.

Two teams of scientists, drilling deep beneath land and sea, have independently come up with tantalizing clues that swarms of microbial life thrive deep within the planet, the evidence in one case coming from a depth of nearly two miles.

Like a lost world, these communities of microbes have been cut off from the all other life on the planet for millions of years, in some cases since the age of dinosaurs or earlier.

"We're finding lots of organisms down there," said Dr. David R. Boone, an environmental microbiologist at the Oregon Graduate Institute in Portland.

The microbes brought to the surface are sometimes unique, including the first bacillus ever discovered that is a strict anaerobe, meaning it can live and grow only where there is no oxygen. Its proposed name is *Bacillus infernus*, bacillus from hell.

The findings are seen as lending support to the theory, once disparaged but rapidly gaining credibility, that the earth has a hidden biosphere of ancient life extending down many miles, whose total mass may rival or exceed that of all surface life.

"It's a very hot topic," Dr. Henry L. Ehrlich, a biologist at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and editor of *The Geomicrobiology Journal*, said in an interview.

"The fact that organisms can be found at this extreme depth is a surprise. From the study of soils, it had generally been assumed that below very shallow depths, microbes weren't likely to be found. The thinking now is that these organisms aren't just resting there in a state of suspended animation but, when the right conditions prevail, they metabolize and grow."

Dr. John A. Baross, a biologist at the University of Washington in Seattle who was an early supporter of the deep-bio-

One bacillus thrives only where there is no oxygen. Its proposed name is the Bacillus infernus.

sphere idea, said: "So far all the evidence supports it. The implications are that it's an extensive environment."

The repercussions of the discoveries are not just academic.

One of the drilling programs, run by the U.S. Department of Energy, has isolated more than 5,000 microbes from the deep earth and is making them available to scientists in government and industry.

"There's a lot of interest," said Dr. Frank J. Wobber, head of the subsurface science program at the Energy Department in Washington.

Thriving under high heats and pressures, the microbes are seen as harboring a treasure trove of rare genes and biochemical processes that may yield innovative medical and biochemical tools. Some of the microbes are already being scanned for antibiotics and agents that might help fight diseases like cancer and AIDS.

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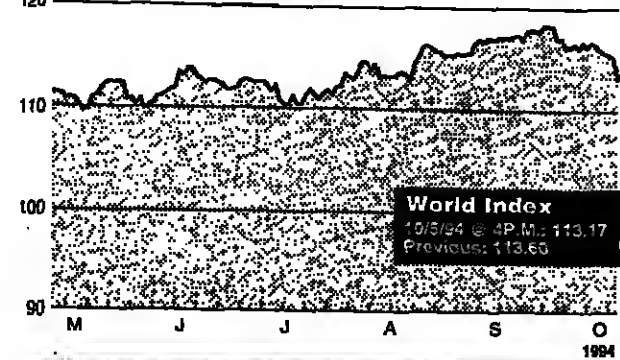
International Herald Tribune, Thursday, October 6, 1994

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THE TRIB INDEX: 113.17

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 International investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index
10/5/94 @ 4P.M.: 113.17
Previous: 113.60

Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
4P.M.: 126.08 Prev.: 127.11

Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
4P.M.: 111.36 Prev.: 113.36

North America
Approx. weighting: 26%
4P.M.: 93.96 Prev.: 93.81

Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
4P.M.: 144.47 Prev.: 146.09

World Index
The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland,
France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,
Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and
London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization,
otherwise the top 100 issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

Ind. Sectors	Week	Prev.	%
Energy	110.76	111.78	-0.91
Utilities	126.80	128.24	-1.12
Finance	114.01	113.67	+0.30
Services	117.34	118.04	-0.59
Capital Goods	112.64	113.26	-0.55
Raw Materials	132.37	133.35	-0.73
Consumer Goods	101.73	102.17	-0.43
Miscellaneous	121.84	123.71	-1.51

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge.
Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Columbia Acquires Hospitals

\$5.4 Billion Pact For HealthTrust

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Columbia/HCA HealthCare Corp., the largest U.S. hospital company, said Wednesday it would acquire HealthTrust Inc. The \$5.4 billion transaction carries further the trend of consolidation in the U.S. health-care industry.

Columbia said the combined companies would have about \$15 billion in annual revenue. After the merger, Columbia would own and operate 311 hospitals with about 60,000 beds and 125 outpatient centers in 37 states and two other countries. The company would have 172,000 employees.

The buyout portends a rise in value for rural hospitals in the United States, analysts said. HealthTrust has 115 hospitals, mainly in rural areas in the South and West.

"It's the smartest move that's been made to date in the creation of Columbia," said Michael M. LeConey, an analyst with Ray Dicks Research in New York.

Columbia has bought three big health-care providers in stock deals recently. Last month, it acquired Medical Care America Inc., one of the largest U.S. operators of outpatient centers, for about \$1.1 billion in stock. Eight months ago, it bought HCA Hospital Corp. for \$7.6 billion, a year after it had bought Galen Health Care Inc. for \$3.5 billion.

Columbia will swap 0.88 of a share of its stock for each HealthTrust share and assume about \$1.8 billion in HealthTrust debt. That would value HealthTrust stock at \$37.62, on the basis of Columbia's \$42.75 share price at Tuesday's close.

Columbia's share fell \$2 Wednesday, to \$40.75, while HealthTrust rose \$2.25 to \$34.25. (NYT, Bloomberg, AP)

Knowledge at a Price

Reed Has Mead Data, Ziff Deal in Doubt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Reed Elsevier PLC has achieved its goal of buying the Lexis and Nexis information services, but some analysts said Wednesday that the British-Dutch media conglomerate had paid too high a price.

Reed is buying Mead Data Central for \$1.5 billion, which is about 15 times the company's operating income. Analysts said that \$1 billion was the expected price for the unit, and it appeared that Reed would at least curtail its pursuit of a second American media company, Ziff Communications Co.

In August, Reed Elsevier said it had approached both companies about possible takeovers, part of its plan to focus on the American business publishing industry. Ziff Communications had been put up for sale by the Ziff family, and Mead Corp. decided to sell its electronic-information unit so it could focus on forest products.

Mead Data includes the Lexis legal-information data base, Nexis news-data base and the Edgar-on-line distribution of Securities and Exchange Commission documents. Mead's database comprises nearly 500 million documents, including more than a decade of the contents of The New York Times, plus 4,000 other news, legal and financial publications.

Coupled with its existing publications, the acquisition automatically makes Reed Elsevier one of the largest publishers of legal information in the world.

On Wednesday, Reed said it was unlikely to buy all of Ziff, although it was still interested in parts of the magazine publisher. "You would be wrong to reach the conclusion that we had no further interest in it," said Nigel Stapleton, chief financial officer of Reed Elsevier PLC, which along with Reed International NV owns Reed Elsevier.

Earlier, Erik Ekker, the Elsevier company secretary, said the company was "unlikely to proceed" with the proposed acquisition of Ziff. "It's a bit too much to do two of these," he said.

But a British stock analyst said: "Ziff is a large lump to swallow for one buyer, and the price is probably too steep. They may have no choice except to break it up. I think Reed would be interested in parts of it."

Yet while Reed Elsevier was not expected to have trouble financing the Mead Data purchase, its debt ratings have come under pressure. Standard & Poor's Corp. and Moody's Investors Service Inc., the two leading credit-rating agencies' Reed Elsevier on review for possible downgrades.

The takeover price was disappointing; it was too high," said Michael Molenaar, an analyst at Robeco Effectenbank.

Mr. Stapleton said the deal would be financed with \$500 million in cash and \$1 billion in borrowed funds. The acquisition comes just before shares of Reed Elsevier are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday.

One of Mead's unique assets is the exclusive right to much of the electronic archival content of The New York Times. Mr. Stapleton said discussions with the newspaper about continuing that relationship would start immediately.

"Reed Elsevier has no competitive relationships with The New York Times," he said, "and we very much hope we can continue on in the same terms as Mead has enjoyed in the past."

An analyst at Henderson Crosthwaite Institutional Brokers said there had been talk that some contributors to the Lexis and Nexis networks could withdraw their information because the system was changing hands.

(AFX, NYT, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Germany Loses Quota Ruling in EU Banana Case

By Tom Buerske

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Germany lost a legal bid Wednesday to overturn the European Union's quotas on banana imports. But far from resolving the bitterly contested issue, the ruling may turn it into an early test case for new global trade rules, officials said.

The decision also raised the possibility of a banana war between the United States and Europe, European and American officials said.

Chiquita Brands International has asked the U.S. Trade Representative's Office to open an investigation into aspects of the EU quota system.

"This is a test case," said Claudio Riedel Telge, ambassador to the European Union for Guatemala, which has fought the quotas since the Union imposed them in July 1993.

In its ruling, the European Court of Justice said EU import quotas on Latin American producers were justified to protect Europe's few producers as well as African and Caribbean countries that have preferential trade relations with the Union.

Britain and France have been the staunchest supporters of these countries, many of which are their former colonies.

But the ruling was a big setback for Germany, which is far Europe's biggest consumer.

Germany, which had no previous import restraints, has seen retail prices surge 60 percent, to about 3.30 Deutsche marks (\$2) a kilogram since the quotas began.

Germany traditionally has bought the bulk of its bananas from more competitive Latin American producers, the main growers affected by the quotas.

Mr. Riedel reiterated a threat made this year by five Latin American countries including Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador, the world's biggest banana grower, to attack the EU quotas in the World Trade Organization unless their access to the EU market is expanded.

The existing trade body, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has ruled twice that the quotas are illegal but has no power to enforce those rulings. The WTO, which will replace GATT next year, will be able to enforce rulings.

While German officials say they could not openly fight EU rules in a global forum such as the WTO, they say the threat of such action could help Bonn persuade its EU partners to set more generous quotas.

U.S. officials said they hoped the threat of trade retaliation, either unilaterally or through the WTO, would persuade the Union to overhaul its quota regime.

"I'm sure if nothing is resolved, it will go to the WTO," one U.S. official said.

U.S. Chip Group Losing Subsidies

By Elizabeth Corcoran

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. electronic chip industry was due to announce Wednesday that its 7-year-old research consortium, Sematech, will relinquish its annual federal allotment of \$90 million by late 1996. The consortium will continue its work using corporate funds.

The Defense Department, which has provided the funding, is likely to redirect its \$90

million to technologies considered critical to the defense industry.

Most of the money may still support chip research, according to a senior defense official. But "there's no guarantee that the full \$90 million stays in research," he said, referring to research on chips.

Industry and government officials hailed Sematech's decision, saying it showed they could work together in times of stress and break off when the industry regains momentum.

Sematech was founded in 1987, when the U.S. chip industry was staggering in the face of competition from Japanese companies. The government and industry agreed to contribute \$100 million a year to bolster research on tools and techniques for making sophisticated memory chips and processors. That funding had been trimmed to \$90 million apiece two years ago.

In the past few years, U.S. chip makers have staged an impressive comeback in world markets. Sematech has claimed much of the credit. But companies have also improved the

quality and design of their products on their own, said industry analysts.

Sematech's board decided in July to cut the government funding and has since been finalizing the details. The consortium's 11 member companies have pledged to continue supporting its efforts.

Sematech intends to work closely with a still-to-be-named government advisory panel to help the government set long-term research priorities.

In addition, Sematech hopes to be a broker between government funding agencies and private companies. "We believe we will continue to be the forum for developing an industrywide consensus on future technology requirements," said Frank Squires, chief administrative officer at Sematech.

Sematech's chief executive officer William Spencer was expected to say that the company's supporters in Congress had urged it to come forward with a new model that ended direct federal funding and that the company had "answered that challenge."

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Different Drummer Finds a New Beat

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

ARIS — Two things Larry Rosen does not want to do any more at the age of 54 are to run a large corporation and to play the drums. "Chairman emeritus" suits him just fine.

In 1990, Mr. Rosen sold Grusin Rosen Productions, the record company he founded with Dave Grusin, a pianist and arranger, to MCA Inc. for \$40 million. When Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. purchased MCA less than a year later, the value of the stock that they had reluctantly accepted in the deal had risen to \$60 million. Lucky coincidence?

Mr. Rosen's five-year contract as president expires at year-end. MCA asked him to renew it. He flashed the wide "winner's smile" he wears so well and quoted his own reply: "Thank you very much, but you guys made me a very wealthy man."

He will leave to explore multimedia publishing in the form of CD-ROM compact disks. His new two-year contract with MCA calls for him to find artists and consult with the new management.

Messrs. Grusin and Rosen met in the late 1950s while playing with the Newport Youth Band, made up of teen-agers from the New York area hired by the singer Andy Williams. They also played with Henry (The "Pink Panther" theme) Mancini. By the age of 22, Mr. Rosen was making a good living as a free-lance musician.

After marrying in 1966, he decided to get off the road. He built a two-track studio in his home in New Jersey. His musician friends came out often to record, and he learned to love sound engineering. Not yet 30, he was landing well-paid contracts to record jingles for radio and TV commercials.

Mr. Rosen signed his first record deal when he sold a demonstration record he had produced with an unknown young

singer to RCA. Wanting to "sweeten it up" with strings, he hired Mr. Grusin to write the arrangements and direct the session. They were soon putting packages together as Grusin Rosen Productions.

Dr. George Butler of Blue Note Records sent over a young guitarist named Earl Klugh for evaluation. The new production team decided to record him on



Larry Rosen

acoustic guitar, something that was not PC in the early '70s. All three Klugh albums sold very well indeed.

Mr. Rosen literally hopped into Clive Davis, the president of Arista Records, getting on an airplane (another coincidence). Mr. Davis suggested they join forces. What would become the independent GRP Records began by delivering fully engineered and mixed master tapes to Arista for manufacture, release, publicity and distribution. The GRP logo was on the package.

The jazz that was making them so successful was in fact closer to instrumental pop and commercial rock-fusion, with top-of-the-line people such as Lee Ritenauer, Spyro Gyra, the Yellowjackets and Chick Corea. Tom Browne's "Funkin' for Jamaica" sold 700,000 units, enormous even for commercial jazz.

In 1979, they heard about an engineer in Salt Lake City, Utah, who had rigged a computer to translate analog sound into numbers: digital sound. They flew him and his machine into New York and immediately recognized the result as "a giant step forward."

The technology was ahead of its time. Because no medium existed for digital sound, the music had to be transferred back to analog records at great cost to quality. The extra process cost \$7,500 an album, a price Arista refused to continue paying, since most of the quality was being lost anyway. With a policy of "this is the future" and a new logo "The Digital Master Company," GRP struck out on its own. The compact disk did not exist.

In the early 1980s, Sony Corp. and Philips NV came to the United States to demonstrate their new digital sound process. There was hardly any software. GRP produced a demonstration CD of songs associated with Glenn Miller called "In the Digital Mood," which was used, along with samplers from the manufacturers, to demonstrate the improved sound.

Because of that this-is-the-future policy, GRP was the only company with an inventory of digital master tapes. Their people sent the tapes to be manufactured in Japan and imported the CDs.

If they ordered 3,000, they sold 8,000; when they ordered 10,000, by the time the albums came in they had sold 20,000. Mr. Rosen smiles, as though embarrassed by how good it looks in retrospect.

See ROSEN, Page 16

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Oct. 5	
	\$	DM	FF	Lira	Yen	£	Sfr	Yen	CS	Peso		D-Mark	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU			
Amsterdam	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1 month	4 1/4-5 1/4	4 1/4-5	3 1/4-4	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	2 1/2-3	5 1/4-5 1/2			
Brussels	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	3 months	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	2 1/2-3	5 1/4-5 1/2			
Frankfurt	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	6 months	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	2 1/2-3	5 1/4-5 1/2			
London	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1 year	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	2 1/2-3	5 1/4-5 1/2			
Madrid	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Sources: Reuters, Lyons Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).										
Mexico	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Key Money Rates										
New York	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	United States										
Paris	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.	France	Close	Prev.	Germany		
Tokyo	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Discount rate	4.00	4.00	Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	Interest rate	5.00	5.00		
Toronto	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2	1-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Zurich	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Federal funds	4 1/4	4 1/4	1-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2		
1 ECU	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	3-month CDs	4 1/4	4 1/4	3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	6-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2		
1 SDR	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Comm. paper 180 days	5 1/4	5 1/4	6-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	1-year interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Charges in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto rates of 2 p.m.										10-year Treasury bill											
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available										5-year Treasury note											
Other Dollar Values										1-year Treasury note											
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	3-year Treasury note	7 1/4	7 1/4									
Argentine peso	0.0094	Great Brit.	0.65	Mex. peso	0.025	S. Afr. rand	0.007	Sw. krona	0.009	10-year Treasury bond	7 1/4	7 1/4									
Australian \$	0.65	Hong Kong \$	0.78	N. Zealand \$	0.65	S. Kor. won	0.00002	Thai baht	0.005	10											
Aust. sch.	0.75	India Rupee	0.015	Phil. peso	0.025	Taiwan \$	0.002	Turk. lira	0.00002												
Brazil real	0.0002	Indon. Rupiah	0.00002	Polish zloty	0.0002	USSR ruble	0.00002	UAE Dirham	0.37												
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Forward Rates										Gold											
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Forward Sterling	1.552	1.556	1.563	Canada dollar	1.341	1.342	1.347	Japanese yen	99.27	London	392.5	392.75	+0.25								
Deutsche mark	1.542	1.547	1.544							New York	392.5	392.75	+0.25								
Swiss franc	1.261	1.263	1.262							U.S. dollars per ounce. London official bid.											
Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indobank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.										U.S. dollars per ounce. London official bid.											
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MARKET DIARY

Inflation Concerns Push Dollar Down

NEW YORK — The dollar slid against most other major currencies Wednesday as a stronger-than-expected increase in U.S. factory orders ignited a new round of inflation worries.

Foreign Exchange

August, while shipments posted the biggest gain in 15 years. The news pushed up bond yields and sent blue-chip share prices tumbling.

"The dollar followed the bond and stock market," said David Wilson of Credit Lyonnais in New York.

The dollar was down 1.5430 Deutsche marks on Tuesday, and

99.50 yen, down from 99.63 yen Tuesday.

"The dollar followed the bond and stock market," said David Wilson of Credit Lyonnais in New York.

The dollar slipped to 5.2725 French francs from 5.2863 Tuesday and to 1.2780 Swiss francs from 1.2845 francs. The pound was at \$1.5865, up from \$1.5815.

The financial markets are awaiting U.S. unemployment figures for September, which could indicate whether the Federal Reserve System's policy-makers will tighten monetary policy.

Analysts are expecting unemployment to fall from 6.1 percent in August to 5.9 percent this month, with 300,000 new jobs created. (AFP, Reuters)

MARKET: Interest Rate Jitters

Continued from Page 1

value of fixed-income securities.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 13.47 points Wednesday, to 3,787.34, and was down 67.29 for the week. Losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 4-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond jumped to 7.94 percent from 7.88 per-

cent Tuesday. The price fell 22/32 point, to 94 30/32.

Analysts said the slump in the bond market was likely to continue until investors were convinced that the Fed was being vigilant in its fight against inflation.

Many criticized the central bank's previous rate increases as being too small and too numerous to have a significant economic impact.

"We've seen this dance before," said Kevin McClintock, who manages fixed-income investments at Aetna Investment Management Inc. in Hartford,

Connecticut. "The Fed tightens incrementally, and the economy doesn't react."

The stocks of economically sensitive companies, which tend to respond quickly to interest rate changes on the theory that higher rates will choke off sales, took the brunt of the losses.

Motorola was the most actively traded stock on the Big Board, leading a broad drop in semiconductor issues.

Intel, Advanced Micro Devices and Compaq Computer, also were among the high-technology losers.

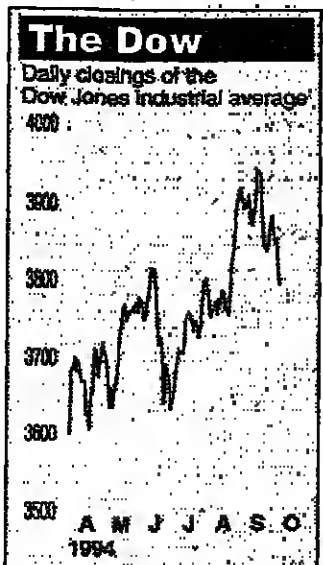
Among other individual issues, AMR, the parent company of American Airlines, fell after being lowered to a "hold" from a "buy" by CS First Boston.

Cott, which makes private-label beverages, fell after it was lowered to "market performer" from "buy" at Oppenheimer & Co. Oppenheimer and Lehman Brothers both lowered earnings estimates for the company.

Reckitt fell after the U.S. Army canceled a five-year solid-conductor supply contract valued at a maximum of \$32 million. The work was instead awarded to Caterpillar, whose shares also fell.

Alteon rose after the pharmaceutical company said it had been granted a European patent covering its technology that helps treat diseases associated with diabetes and aging.

American Medical Electronics, which makes products for bone healing, fell after it said third-quarter earnings would be below analysts' expectations. (AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)



THE DOW
Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average
1990-1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comcast	41.24	41.10	41.10	-0.04
Alcoa	40.75	40.60	40.60	-0.15
Walt Disney	40.50	40.35	40.35	-0.15
Johnson & Johnson	40.25	40.10	40.10	-0.15
Merck	39.75	39.60	39.60	-0.15
Boeing	39.50	39.35	39.35	-0.15
Amgen	39.25	39.10	39.10	-0.15
Novartis	38.75	38.60	38.60	-0.15
Glaxo	38.50	38.35	38.35	-0.15
Roche	38.25	38.10	38.10	-0.15
Schering	37.75	37.60	37.60	-0.15
Novartis	37.50	37.35	37.35	-0.15
Glaxo	37.25	37.10	37.10	-0.15
Roche	36.75	36.60	36.60	-0.15
Schering	36.50	36.35	36.35	-0.15
Novartis	36.25	36.10	36.10	-0.15
Glaxo	35.75	35.60	35.60	-0.15
Roche	35.50	35.35	35.35	-0.15
Schering	35.25	35.10	35.10	-0.15
Novartis	34.75	34.60	34.60	-0.15
Glaxo	34.50	34.35	34.35	-0.15
Roche	34.25	34.10	34.10	-0.15
Schering	33.75	33.60	33.60	-0.15
Novartis	33.50	33.35	33.35	-0.15
Glaxo	33.25	33.10	33.10	-0.15
Roche	32.75	32.60	32.60	-0.15
Schering	32.50	32.35	32.35	-0.15
Novartis	32.25	32.10	32.10	-0.15
Glaxo	31.75	31.60	31.60	-0.15
Roche	31.50	31.35	31.35	-0.15
Schering	31.25	31.10	31.10	-0.15
Novartis	30.75	30.60	30.60	-0.15
Glaxo	30.50	30.35	30.35	-0.15
Roche	30.25	30.10	30.10	-0.15
Schering	29.75	29.60	29.60	-0.15
Novartis	29.50	29.35	29.35	-0.15
Glaxo	29.25	29.10	29.10	-0.15
Roche	28.75	28.60	28.60	-0.15
Schering	28.50	28.35	28.35	-0.15
Novartis	28.25	28.10	28.10	-0.15
Glaxo	27.75	27.60	27.60	-0.15
Roche	27.50	27.35	27.35	-0.15
Schering	27.25	27.10	27.10	-0.15
Novartis	26.75	26.60	26.60	-0.15
Glaxo	26.50	26.35	26.35	-0.15
Roche	26.25	26.10	26.10	-0.15
Schering	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Novartis	25.50	25.35	25.35	-0.15
Glaxo	25.25	25.10	25.10	-0.15
Roche	24.75	24.60	24.60	-0.15
Schering	24.50	24.35	24.35	-0.15
Novartis	24.25	24.10	24.10	-0.15
Glaxo	23.75	23.60	23.60	-0.15
Roche	23.50	23.35	23.35	-0.15
Schering	23.25	23.10	23.10	-0.15
Novartis	22.75	22.60	22.60	-0.15
Glaxo	22.50	22.35	22.35	-0.15
Roche	22.25	22.10	22.10	-0.15
Schering	21.75	21.60	21.60	-0.15
Novartis	21.50	21.35	21.35	-0.15
Glaxo	21.25	21.10	21.10	-0.15
Roche	20.75	20.60	20.60	-0.15
Schering	20.50	20.35	20.35	-0.15
Novartis	20.25	20.10	20.10	-0.15
Glaxo	19.75	19.60	19.60	-0.15
Roche	19.50	19.35	19.35	-0.15
Schering	19.25	19.10	19.10	-0.15
Novartis	18.75	18.60	18.60	-0.15
Glaxo	18.50	18.35	18.35	-0.15
Roche	18.25	18.10	18.10	-0.15
Schering	17.75	17.60	17.60	-0.15
Novartis	17.50	17.35	17.35	-0.15
Glaxo	17.25	17.10	17.10	-0.15
Roche	16.75	16.60	16.60	-0.15
Schering	16.50	16.35	16.35	-0.15
Novartis	16.25	16.10	16.10	-0.15
Glaxo	15.75	15.60	15.60	-0.15
Roche	15.50	15.35	15.35	-0.15
Schering	15.25	15.10	15.10	-0.15
Novartis	14.75	14.60	14.60	-0.15
Glaxo	14.50	14.35	14.35	-0.15
Roche	14.25	14.10	14.10	-0.15
Schering	13.75	13.60	13.60	-0.15
Novartis	13.50	13.35	13.35	-0.15
Glaxo	13.25	13.10	13.10	-0.15
Roche	12.75	12.60	12.60	-0.15
Schering	12.50	12.35	12.35	-0.15
Novartis	12.25	12.10	12.10	-0.15
Glaxo	11.75	11.60	11.60	-0.15
Roche	11.50	11.35	11.35	-0.15
Schering	11.25	11.10	11.10	-0.15
Novartis	10.75	10.60	10.60	-0.15
Glaxo	10.50	10.35	10.35	-0.15
Roche	10.25	10.10	10.10	-0.15
Schering	9.75	9.60	9.60	-0.15
Novartis	9.50	9.35	9.35	-0.15
Glaxo	9.25	9.10	9.10	-0.15
Roche	8.75	8.60	8.60	-0.15
Schering	8.50	8.35	8.35	-0.15
Novartis	8.25	8.10	8.10	-0.15
Glaxo	7.75	7.60	7.60	-0.15
Roche	7.50	7.35	7.35	-0.15
Schering	7.25	7.10	7.10	-0.15
Novartis	6.75	6.60	6.60	-0.15
Glaxo	6.50	6.35	6.35	-0.15
Roche	6.25	6.10	6.10	-0.15
Schering	5.75	5.60	5.60	-0.15
Novartis	5.50	5.35	5.35	-0.15
Glaxo	5.25	5.10	5.10	-0.15
Roche	4.75	4.60	4.60	-0.15
Schering	4.50	4.35	4.35	-0.15
Novartis	4.25	4.10	4.10	-0.15
Glaxo	3.75	3.60	3.60	-0.15
Roche	3.50	3.35	3.35	-0.15
Schering	3.25	3.10	3.10	-0.15
Novartis	2.75	2.60	2.60	-0.15
Glaxo	2.50	2.35	2.35	-0.15
Roche	2.25	2.10	2.10	-0.15
Schering	1.75	1.60	1.60	-0.15
Novartis	1.50	1.35	1.35	-0.15
Glaxo	1.25	1.10	1.10	-0.15
Roche	1.00	0.85	0.85	-0.15
Schering	0.75	0.60	0.60	-0.15
Novartis	0.50	0.35	0.35	-0.15
Glaxo	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.15
Roche	0.00	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15

NYSE Most Active

AMD	27039	25 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	--
Univis	26770	11 3/4	10 3/4	11 3/4	+ 1
IBM	26542	69 1/4	67 3/4	69 1/4	+ 3/4

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade discounts elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

EC Extends Ruling On Car Dealerships

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS — The European Commission decided Wednesday to extend automakers' control of auto dealers for 10 years, but it is limiting that control to try to spur competition in the European Union's biggest industry.

Since 1985, the commission's agreement with automakers has permitted them to dictate where the dealers may be and how many cars they may sell. The agreement allows automakers to stop their dealers from selling competing brands.

Consumer groups complained that the agreement caused a distortion in the 12-nation EU by limiting competition among dealers and allowing automakers to charge different prices in various EU markets. EU prices vary more than 20 percent for a quarter of European brands, the commission said.

The new conditions, which will be in effect for 10 years after the existing accord expires in June 1995, will "redress the balance" between automakers, dealers and consumers, said EU Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert said.

The main changes in the agreement include permission for car dealers to buy spare parts wherever they please, provided the parts are of equal

quality to those supplied by the carmaker. Previously carmakers could force their dealers to use their parts. Dealers earn up to 60 percent of their income from spare parts.

The new rules also allow dealers to advertise wherever they choose, while carmakers may presently prevent dealers from advertising outside their territory. Car dealers still will not be allowed to use direct mail to lure customers from outside their territory.

A Brussels-based consumer lobbying group, the Bureau Européen des Unions des Consommateurs, said the commission's actions did not go far enough.

"The commission could have gone a lot further," said Valerie Thompson, a spokeswoman for the group. "It's very disappointing for consumers."

She said consumers still would not be able to compare different brands under the same roof, a key condition for comparing quality and prices of cars.

Although the new rules allow dealers to sell competing brands, this may only be done in separate premises operated by different managers. Car-

makers may also scrap agreements with their dealers if they decide to sell competing brands under the new rules.

Browning on KKR Trail Bid for Attwoods Echoes Borden Offer

By Floyd Norris

New York Times Service

Efforts by Browning-Ferris Industries Inc. to take over Attwoods PLC, a British environmental company, may be an example of a new acquisition strategy: Find an underperforming company and offer the shareholders a low

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

price, warning them that the choice is between the bid and continued bad management by the incumbents.

In bidding low for a company whose shareholders have good reason to be disgruntled, Browning-Ferris is following a path blazed recently by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. in its continuing attempt to buy Borden Inc.

But KKR managed to get the Borden board's support, while it appears certain that a majority of directors of Attwoods will oppose Browning-Ferris, the second largest waste management company in the United States.

The Browning-Ferris effort has become one of the more hostile battles in recent years. British takeover laws require bidders to notify target companies before they begin their offers, and William D. Ruckelshaus, the chairman and chief executive of Browning-Ferris, complied.

At 2:30 A.M. on Sept. 20, he woke up Ken Foreman, the chief executive of Attwoods, to tell him the offer would be made in a few minutes, before the London market opened. The hour would have been less unfortunate had Mr. Foreman not been staying at his home in Florida, where Attwoods has a large part of its operations.

The offering dissected the recent performance of Attwoods, said that the company

would never regain its former profitability and added that the stock price was unreasonably high because of takeover speculation.

But because the Attwoods garbage-hauling business would fit in with Browning-Ferris and its waste dumps and recycling centers, Browning-Ferris was willing to buy the company anyway.

But not at much of a price. The bid offered no premium to the market price, which was 34 percent below what the shares had fetched six months earlier, before it became clear just how bad a year Attwoods was having. Final results for the year that ended July 31 are not out yet, but everyone agrees the figures will not be pretty.

The largest shareholder of Attwoods, Laidlaw Inc. of Canada, already has agreed to sell its 30 percent stake to Browning-Ferris.

Although the bid was announced Sept. 20, Attwoods has until Oct. 17 to respond to it. The offer is for 109 pence a share, or about \$8.60 for each American depository receipt, which represents five shares. Shareholders might get a small additional payment later, if a subsidiary is sold for a high price.

In New York Stock Exchange trading Tuesday, the ADRs closed at \$9.125, down 12.5 cents. Mr. Ruckelshaus attributes the premium to speculation that he will raise his bid, something he refuses to rule out. But he said he saw no reason to do so now.

So far, the two largest American holders of Attwoods stock — the Fidelity and Franklin groups of mutual funds — have not signaled what they will do, and Mr. Foreman said he was not now looking for a white knight.

"We have to convince shareholders that it is the right thing to do, to stay with it," Mr. Foreman said. "It is certainly worth 50 percent more than they are asking."

Jobless Rate In Germany Falls to Low For Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG — Unemployment in Germany fell to the lowest level of the year at the end of September, the Federal Labor Office said Wednesday, with the number of jobless people down by 142,000 from August.

The jobless rate in Western Germany fell to 7.9 percent, the lowest since November 1993 and down from 8.2 percent in August. In Eastern Germany, the unemployment rate fell to 13.8 percent from 14.7 percent in August, the lowest rate since November 1992.

Bernhard Jagoda, president of the Federal Labor Office, attributed the improvement to a seasonal increase in orders and the increased pace of economic recovery in Eastern Germany.

The German economy has been struggling out of recession since spring, but unemployment has remained high, topping 4 million this year. But the figures released Wednesday should help Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chances of being re-elected Oct. 16, economists said.

"Mr. Kohl must certainly be very cheered by these numbers," said Holger Fahrnkug, an economist at Union Bank of Switzerland in Frankfurt. But while German voters watch the overall unemployment rate, economists rely more on separate figures that are adjusted to reflect seasonal patterns in hiring, firing and company shutdowns.

Using this seasonally adjusted measure, the number of unemployed people in Western Germany fell a larger-than-expected 5,000 during September, (Bloomberg, AP)

Hoechst Eves U.S. Share

Hoechst AG said Wednesday it wanted to expand its market share in the United States but declined to say whether it would do so by buying Marion Merrell Dow, AFP-Exel News reported from Frankfurt.

Financial markets have seen considerable speculation recently about Hoechst's interest in Marion Merrell, the pharmaceutical arm of Dow Chemical.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2800	3400	2200
2600	3200	2000
2400	3000	1800
2200	2800	1600
2000	2600	1400
1800	2400	1200
1600	2200	1000
1400	2000	800
1200	1800	600
1000	1600	400
800	1400	200
600	1200	0
400	1000	
200	800	
0	600	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Cockerill-Sambre SA's takeover of EKO Stahl GmbH may violate European Union rules because of German subsidies, Karel van Miert, competition commissioner for the EU, said.
- Christian Dior SA said net profit rose 71 percent to 419 million francs (\$79 million) in its first half, partly because of its increased stake in LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton.
- British Sky Broadcasting Ltd. will create the equivalent of 1,000 full-time jobs in Scotland by building a £10 million center for processing users' applications.
- Valeo SA, Europe's second-largest car-parts company, said nine-month sales rose 11.5 percent, to 16.73 billion French francs.
- Olivetti SpA will announce a European alliance at a news conference in London on Thursday.
- Carrefour SA said sales for the first nine months of the year rose 8.6 percent from a year earlier, to 108.83 billion francs.
- Hogg Robinson PLC said it would expand its financial-services operations by acquiring those of Bain Hogg Group. Hogg Robinson will pay £13 million (\$21 billion) for all Bain's U.K. operation and half of its Hong Kong operation.
- East German producer prices were unchanged in July from June and rose 0.6 percent from July 1993, the Federal Statistics Office said. (AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Telefónica's Spending Plans

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — Candido Velásquez, president of Telefónica de España SA, said Wednesday that the company planned to double its investments in Latin American telephone companies to almost \$10 billion over the next few years.

"We will not miss out on any opportunity to invest in Latin America," he said. The company also said it was exploring an "alliance" with a North American company in Latin America.

UBS Defense Dents Ebner's Armor

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Martin Ebner, the investor who could add a premium to shares he favored just like fresh coat of paint, may have provoked one fight too many with the Swiss establishment.

Union Bank of Switzerland last week acted against the takeover threat it perceived in Mr. Ebner, its largest shareholder. The board announced a plan to wipe out much of the voting power of the 23 percent of UBS shares controlled by two of Mr. Ebner's four listed investment companies. UBS shareholders are to vote on the matter next month.

Since then, those shares have plunged almost 200 million Swiss francs (\$155 million). The rush to sell shares of other companies in Mr. Ebner's stable has wiped a further 487 million francs off the market value of his listed investment vehicles.

"Ebner now has to fight for his reputation in the market," said Hans Kaufmann, the head of Swiss brokerage research, and a director at Bank Julius Baer in Zurich. "Should he lose, and in my

view the chance of that is extremely high, then a lot of his clients will not be satisfied."

Mr. Ebner was accumulating registered shares, analysts said, hoping UBS would raise the 5 percent voting limit on the shares so he could gain control of the bank. He clearly was not expecting the UBS action.

Whether Mr. Ebner overplayed his hand, by goading UBS to take such drastic action, will be seen on Nov. 22 when a vote will be taken on the proposal at a shareholders' meeting.

The episode has focused attention on the tactics of Mr. Ebner's group of companies: his BK Vision AG and Pharma Vision 2000 Ltd. closed-end funds are the largest shareholders in two of Switzerland's biggest companies, UBS and Roche Holding. "The small shareholders in BK Vision thought they were buying an investment fund to maximize the value," said Ian McEwan, a banks analyst at Merrill Lynch in London. "The way Ebner sought to do that looks more like a corporate raider's strategy, with the risk their fund could lose 30 percent or 40 percent overnight."

ROSEN: Different Drummer

Continued from Page 11

and says, "We never thought it would take off to that extent."

Through a deal with the manufacturer Victor Co. of Japan — or JVC — to exchange software for compact-disk players, they gave hundreds of them to jazz radio stations, which loved the sound but had nothing to play other than GRP material. "We were everywhere," Mr. Rosen said. "The little window got bigger and bigger." This was no longer coincidence.

MCA bought GRP in 1990, when it had annual worldwide sales of \$20 million and 40 employees. As an MCA division with Mr. Rosen as president, it grew to 55 employees in 1993 and had sales of \$36 million, according to MCA. Mr. Rosen hired his successor, Tommy Li-

Puma, the former vice president of Elektra Records who produced Natalie Cole. Miles Davis and many others. Before leaving to explore CD-ROMs, he left GRP one last coincidence to exploit.

Mr. Rosen's acid jazz compilation called "Red Hot + Cool — Stolen Moments," for the benefit of AIDS research, will be released Tuesday. Acid jazz, a new melding of rap and jazz, is on the cusp of commerciality. The album includes such major players as Guru, Donald Byrd, MC Solar, Herbie Hancock, the Digable Planets, Branford Marsalis and the Last Poets. It is the first acid jazz compilation with artistic as well as marketing viability.

"The whole story is like a dream," Mr. Rosen said.

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SPORTS

Paris Paralympics Chinese Are 'Clean,' Samaranch Believes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIROSHIMA, Japan — Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, came strongly to the defense of China's world-record athletes on Wednesday, saying that they did not take drugs and that sport in China was "very clean."

After the first two full days of competition, China had racked up 20 golds, including 12 of 16 available on Tuesday alone.

Samaranch said he was not surprised that a nation with 1.3 billion people would reach the top ranks of international sport. "I'm sure Chinese sport is very clean," Samaranch said when asked whether drugs were behind the success of China's weightlifters, who swept the nine women's weightlifting divisions, and dramatic world records set by China's women swimmers and middle-distance runners earlier this year.

China's world record-breaking women swimmers and middle-distance runners have also encountered suspicion from some Western coaches. But Samaranch, in Hiroshima to attend the Asian Games, vowed there would be no letup in the campaign by the IOC to keep drugs out of sport. Samaranch said the turnaround in the IOC's campaign against drug use was in 1988 when the world sprint champion, Ben Johnson, was suspended.

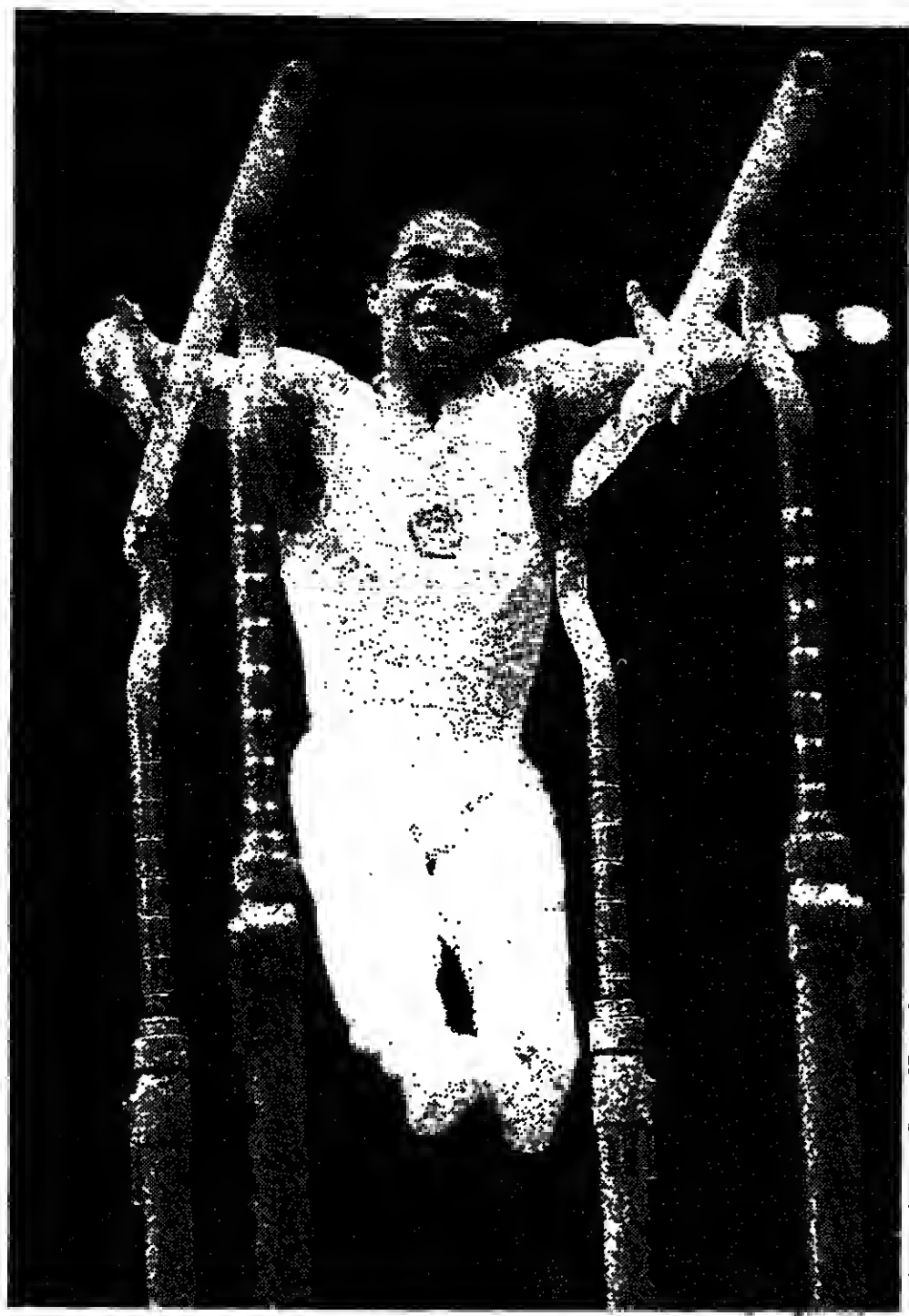
"The war is not over, but we have won many, many battles," he said.

The head of the International Weightlifting Federation also had given China's competitors a clean bill of health.

Samaranch welcomed easing of certain United Nations sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro and said their athletes could now compete in international sport.

Thailand Criticized

The organizers of the Asian Games sharply criticized Thailand on Wednesday for poor progress on staging the next



Li Xiaoshuang of China, on the parallel bars, won the men's all-around gymnastics event.

Games in 1998 and expressed concern over Bangkok's notorious traffic jams. The Associated Press reported from Hiroshima.

Meeting during the 12th Asian Games, the Olympic Council of Asia said Thai authorities had made no progress in the construction of an infrastructure for the Games.

The council's 15-member board also expressed "ap-"

provement regarding the security, pollution, traffic congestion and communication with the OCA.

The staging of an Asian Games has become a task of almost Olympic proportions. Nearly 5,000 athletes from 42 nations and territories are taking part at the Hiroshima Games. There is competition at world-class facilities in 34 sports.

But Thailand, which was host

to the 1966, 1970 and 1978 games, so far has been slow to build new stadiums and other facilities in and around Bangkok.

While the facilities may still be built on time, it is almost certain that the traffic problems will not be solved by 1998.

Despite more than two decades of planning and wrangling, work on a mass transport system has yet to begin.

South Korea Wins 6 Gold Medals

The Associated Press

HIROSHIMA, Japan — South Korea burst into the Asian Games gold medals column Wednesday with three wrestling triumphs and victories in swimming, fencing and bowling.

Its bowling winner missed a perfect game by one pin.

China padded its lead in medals slightly, but its eight golds for the day were only slightly ahead of South Korea's six and Japan's five. It completed a clean sweep of the nine women's weightlifting divisions, but slowed its world record-breaking pace.

That left China with a total of 28 gold medals to 13 for Japan. South Korea, shut out for the first two full days of Games' competition, is trying to overtake the Japanese and repeat its second-place finish of the last Games in 1990.

Taiwan won its first Asian Games gold in 24 years, also in bowling, and Kazakhstan, a newcomer to the Games, picked up its first two golds, in wrestling.

The Chinese also added the men's and women's all-around gymnastics titles to the team victories they had won earlier, and won three of the day's five swimming races, all in Games or Asian record times.

In bowling, South Korea's Kim Sook Young rolled a near-perfect 299 in the fifth of her six games as she took the gold with 1,347 pins, smashing the Asian Games record of 1,270 set in 1978. The silver medalist, Noriko Inauchi of Japan, was 121 pins behind.

In the men's singles earlier, Lio Hanchen of Taiwan took the title and set a

Games record of 1,310, breaking the eight-year-old mark of 1,280. Hendro Pratono of Indonesia was second with 1,292.

Taiwan had returned to the Asian Games in 1990 after being kept out for 20 years in a dispute with China.

Ji Sang Joon of South Korea broke the monopoly on gold by China and Japan as he won the men's 200-meter backstroke in 2 minutes, 0.65 seconds, breaking the Games record of 2:03.59. Japan's Hajime Itoi was second in 2:01.34.

Japan won its second swimming gold of the Asian Games when Yukihiko Matsushita edged Kazakhstan's Sergei Borisov and Alexei Egorov in the men's 100-meter freestyle.

But the Chinese women have yet to lose a swimming race. They raised China's total to 11 in 14 events as He Cihong beat teammate Lu Bin in the 100-meter backstroke, Zhou Guanbin outswam teammate Yang Aihua in the 400-meter freestyle and China left Japan more than three seconds behind in the 400-meter freestyle relay.

China also was expected to sweep all four diving golds. For the last two events, the world champion Tan Shuping and Fu Mingxia led qualifying for the women's three-meter springboard event, and the 1992 Olympic champion, Sun Shuwei, and Xiao Hailiang were the top qualifiers in men's platform diving.

The Chinese yielded only one medal — a bronze to Japan — in the men's and women's individual all-around gymnastics. Qiao Ya, Yuan Xiaxia and Mo Huilan were 1-2-3 for the women. Li Xiaoshuang and Huang

Liping finished ahead of Yoshiaki Hatake of Japan in the men's event.

In weightlifting, Zhang Xiaoli was the only world record-breaker Wednesday. In the 83-kilogram class, her 237.5-kilogram (523-pound) total broke the mark of 230 kilograms, set by Chen Shu-chih of Taiwan in last year's world championships. Chen matched that 230 and took the silver.

With that, China ended the women's weightlifting with six world records in nine events.

Other Chinese winners Wednesday were Hua Ju at 76 kilograms and the world champion Li Yajuan in the over 83-kilogram class. Li's total of 240 was well below her own world record of 260.

For South Korea's Greco-Roman wrestling golds, Sim Kwon Ho beat Reza Aimekhan Asil of Iran at 48 kilograms, Kim Young Il defeated Grigori Pulyayev of Uzbekistan at 68 kilograms, and Song Sung Il downed Vitali Leikine of Kazakhstan at 100 kilograms.

Kazakhstan won the other two wrestling golds Wednesday. Iouri Melnitschenko beat Sheng Zetian of China at 57 kilograms, and Daulet Tourlykhanov defeated Raatbek Sanatbaev of Kyrgyzstan at 82 kilograms.

South Korea also won the top two places in men's saber fencing, with Kim Sang Wook edging teammate Lee Hyo Kun, 15-13, in the final.

Japan swept the day's three gold medals in its native fighting sport of karate, and won its second equestrian gold of the Games.

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Scots Hoping to Repay Paraguay in Dunhill Golf

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Scotland was given an opportunity Wednesday to avenge one of its most ignominious golfing disasters when it drew Paraguay in the Dunhill Cup team championship.

Paraguay pulled off one of golf's big upsets on the opening day a year ago when it defeated Scotland, 2-1, and the Scots will get a chance for quick revenge as they face the South Americans on Thursday.

The Scottish team, seeded sixth, is again led by Europe's No. 1, Colin Montgomerie, who lost his individual match to Raul Fretes last year. His teammates are Gordon Brand Jr., back from last year when he won his battle against Angel Franco, and a newcomer, Andrew Coltart.

The Paraguayan team is the same as last year, with Carlos Franco, Angel's brother, rounding out the team, which finished second in its group as a rank outsider.

Zimbabwe and South Africa, seeded second and third, could set up an intriguing semifinal battle if they win their groups.

Zimbabwe is lead by the world No. 1, Nick Price, the British Open and U.S.

PGA champion, who failed to win a match in three attempts last year.

He and his teammates, Mark McNulty and Tony Johnstone, face unseeded Germany, led by Bernhard Langer, in their first match. Seventh-seeded Sweden and Canada complete the group.

South Africa is expected to win the group containing Scotland, Paraguay and Taiwan, its first-round opponent.

But much will depend on the form and mental state of Ernie Els, the U.S. Open champion, who lost a playoff to Seve Ballesteros at the German Masters on Monday after leading the event all the way until a bogey at the final hole.

The United States, the defending champion, which has won two of the previous nine events, is seeded first based on the cumulative world rankings of its three

players: Fred Couples, Tom Kite and Curtis Strange. Couples played on last year's winning team; Kite and Strange, both drafted late to play this year, were on the victorious team in 1989.

The Americans play eighth-seeded New Zealand, Japan and Ireland in their group. Greg Norman returns from a six-week break caused by an operation to lead Australia, seeded second. Norman, 39, played in the first two Dunhill Cup-winning teams in 1985 and 1986.

He is supported by Steve Elkington, fresh from victory in the Southern Open on Sunday, and Robert Allenby for matches against fifth-seeded England — without Nick Faldo — France and Spain.

The Spaniards are lacking the U.S. Masters champion, Jose-Maria Olazabal, and Ballesteros, both of whom declined to play.

For investment information

Read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

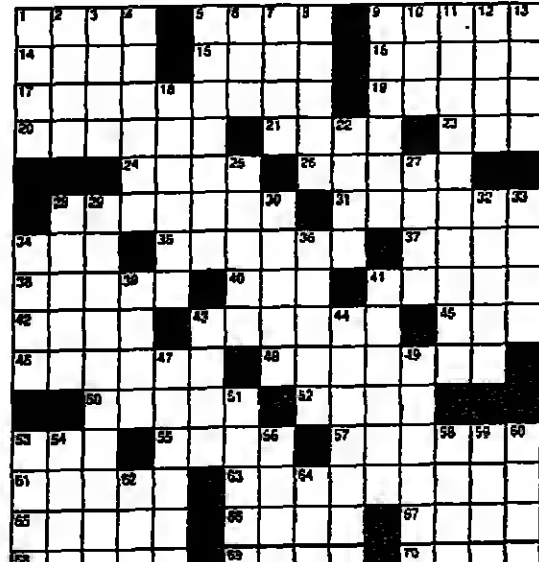
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14 Some pienes
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17 South Seas site
18 Out in the cold
19 "Barnaby Jones" star
20 Tide types
21 Starts the pol
22 Pill allotment
23 Old Glory
24 Substantial
25 Let up
26 Civil rights leader Evers
27 "A Chorus Line" finale
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Puzzle by Richard Silverstein

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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 5

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White-Collar Leniency

The highest prices in the Gould sale were paid for the larger birds, the most striking in appearance, especially the predators. A snowy owl watercolor sold for £34,500, a capercaillie for £16,100, and a peregrine falcon for £11,500. All three were painted by Joseph Wolf, a German who is judged by critics to be the best of Gould's three artists.

"We have to make our sentences a lot stiffer. If someone who stole \$100 million is going to be sentenced by a judge to 300 hours of community service, it ought to be a maximum-security place like Disneyland."



In New York, Art and Anti-Smoking Collide

If Philip Morris were to move, a great deal of its arts support would move with it. The requests to voice support for the company — which

The company, for its part, maintains that it did not intend to drag arts groups into the political maelstrom, but only to contend, as Philip Morris has done repeatedly, that

"Arts organizations don't have the luxury of turning down money from any source," said Randall Bourscheidt, executive director of the Alliance for the Arts, an umbrella organization that assists many New York

The request that arts groups join, however subtly, in Philip Morris's lobbying effort against the City Council bill seems to have done little to diminish the chances of the bill's passage.

Bernadine Morris, former chief fashion reporter of The New York Times, was awarded the gold medal of Milan, the city's highest honor, for services to fashion. Anne-Marie Schiros accepted it on her behalf from the city's mayor, Marco Formentini.

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

Europe

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	8/4	21/10	8/4
Andorra	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Armenia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Austria	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Bulgaria	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Croatia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Cyprus	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Czechia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Denmark	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Egypt	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
France	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Germany	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Greece	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Hungary	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Ireland	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Italy	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Latvia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Lithuania	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Malta	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Netherlands	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Norway	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Poland	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Portugal	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Romania	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Slovakia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Slovenia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Spain	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Sweden	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Switzerland	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Turkey	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Ukraine	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
United Kingdom	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Yugoslavia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4

North America

Pittsburgh and New York City through Boston will be dry and milder Friday into Saturday. Showers and maybe a thunderstorm will arrive Sunday. A strong storm in the northern Plains will trigger heavy rain and snow in the central and northern Midwest, and a chilly rain will fall across the Dakotas Friday.

Europe

Frankfurt will have sunny, pleasant weather late this week, showers over Spain and Portugal today will give way to dry, milder weather this weekend. High winds will trigger heavy rain and snow in the central and northern Midwest, Southeastern Europe will have a cooling rain.

Asia

Bailing through Seoul will have a spell of dry, pleasant weather late this week, Tokyo and Nagasaki will also have a cooling rain. Weather, Typhoon Seti will be passing by to the north of the Philippines this weekend, and threatening either Taiwan or Okinawa. Manila will be mostly sunny and warm.

Latin America

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bahia	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Buenos Aires	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Caracas	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
La Paz	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Managua	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Medan	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Montevideo	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
San Jose	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4
Santiago	20/10	8/4	20/10	8/4

Oceania

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Auckland	18/10	15/10	18/10	15/10
Sydney	20/10	11/10	20/10	11/10

Asia

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	29/10	22/10	29/10	22/10
Beijing	25/10	17/10	25/10	17/10
Hong Kong	28/10	24/10	28/10	24/10
Manila	28/10	24/10	28/10	24/10
Mumbai	29/10	22/10	29/10	22/10
Nairobi	29/10	22/10	29/10	22/10
Seoul	22/10	10/10	22/10	10/10
Singapore	29/10	22/10	29/10	22/10
Taipei	29/10	22/10	29/10	22/10
Tokyo	26/10	17/10	26/10	17/10

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp.		Low Temp.		Water Temp.	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
		High	Low	High	Low			
Cannes	clouds and sun	22/10	14/10	20/10	12/10	0-1	NW	12-25
Danville	sunny	21/10	13/10	19/10	11/10	1-2	SE	10-20
Rimini	showers	19/10	12/10	22/10	14/10	1-2	SW	15-30
Malaga	clouds	22/10	15/10	20/10	12/10	1-2	SE	10-20
Vienna	clouds	21/10	13/10	19/10	11/10	1-2	SE	10-20
Faro	showers	21/10	15/10	20/10	12/10	0-1	W	15-23
Paris	thunderstorms	20/10	17/10	22/10	14/10	1-2	SW	10-20
Porto	thunderstorms	21/10	18/10	24/10	15/10	1-2	SW	10-20
Brussels	partly sunny	17/10	8/10	15/10	9/10	1-2	SE	15-25
Oxford	clouds and sun	14/10	8/10	14/10	8/10	0-1	NE	12-25
Schoenefeld	clouds and sun	13/10	8/10	14/10	8/10	0-1	NE	12-25
Isle of Man	clouds and sun	13/10	7/10	14/10	8/10	0-1	N	12-25
Lyons	clouds and sun	20/10	12/10	24/10	15/10	1-2	SE	10-20
Tripoli	sunny	32/10	23/10	27/10	18/10	0-1	SE	15-25

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Location	Weather	High Temp.		Low Temp.		Water Temp.	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
		High	Low	High	Low			
Barbados	thunderstorms	29/10	23/10	28/10	21/10	1-2	SE	20-40
Kingston	partly sunny	33/10	27/10	30/10	23/10	1-2	ESE	20-40
St. Thomas	showers	30/10	24/10	29/10	22/10	1-2	SE	25-50
Hamilton	showers	29/10	24/10	27/10	21/10	1-2	SE	12-25

Asia/Pacific

Location	Weather	High Temp.		Low Temp.		Water Temp.	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
		High	Low	High	Low			
Perang	thunderstorms	31/10	24/10	29/10	22/10	0-1	SW	10-20
Prushek	thunderstorms	31/10	23/10	29/10	21/10	0-1	SW	15-23
Bali	partly sunny	32/10	27/10	28/10	21/10	0-1	SW	12-25
Calcutta	partly sunny	30/10	24/10	29/10	22/10	0-1	SE	20-40
Palm Beach, Aus	clouds and sun	19/10	15/10	18/10	14/10	0-1	SW	10-20
Bay of Islands, NZ	rain	18/10	14/10	19/10	12/10	1-2	NW	25-50
Shanghai	clouds and sun	20/10	17/10	21/10	14/10	1-2	ENE	20-40
Honolulu	clouds and sun	28/10	23/10	27/10	20/10	0-1	ENE	20-40

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp.		Low Temp.		Water Temp.	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
		High	Low	High	Low			
Cannes	sunny	22/10	14/10	20/10	12/10	0-1	NE	12-25
Danville	clouds and sun	21/10	13/10	19/10	11/10	1-2	SE	10-20
Rimini	clouds and sun	20/10	11/10	23/10	14/10	0-1	SW	12-25
Malaga	cloudy	22/10	15/10	20/10	12/10	0-1	SW	15-23
Vienna	clouds and sun	21/10	13/10	19/10	11/10	1-2	SE	10-20
Faro	showers	22/10	14/10	23/10	15/10	1-2	W	20-30
Pineau	rain	22/10	16/10	23/10	17/10	1-2	SW	20-30
Porto	showers	23/10	16/10	23/10	17/10	1-2	SW	20-30
Brussels	clouds and sun	18/10	8/10	15/10	9/10	0-1	SE	15-23
Oxford	clouds and sun	18/10	11/10	14/10	8/10	0-1	SE	12-25
Schoenefeld	clouds and sun	17/10	10/10	14/10	8/10	0-1	SE	12-25
Isle of Man	sunny	15/10	9/10	14/10	8/10	0-1	SE	12-25
Lyons	clouds and sun	20/10	12/10	24/10	15/10	1-2	SE	20-40
Tripoli	sunny	32/10	23/10	27/10	18/10	0-1	SE	15-25

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Location	Weather	High Temp.		Low Temp.		Water Temp.	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
		High	Low	High	Low			
Barbados	showers	30/10	23/10	29/10	22/10	1-2	SE	25-40
Kingston	thunderstorms	32/10	27/10	30/10	23/10	1-2	SE	25-40
St. Thomas	showers	30/10	24/10	29/10	22/10	1-2	NE	20-40
Hamilton	clouds and sun	30/10	22/10	27/10	21/10	0-1	W	15-23

Asia/Pacific

Location	Weather	High Temp.		Low Temp.		Water Temp.	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)
		High	Low	High	Low			
Perang	thunderstorms	31/10	24/10	29/10	22/10	0-1	SW	12-25
Prushek	showers	31/10	24/10	29/10	21/10	0-1	SW	15-23
Bali	partly sunny	32/10	27/10	28/10	21/10	0-1	SW	15-23
Calcutta	partly sunny	30/10	24/10	29/10	22/10	0-1	SE	20-40
Palm Beach, Aus	sunny	22/10	12/10	18/10	14/10	0-1	NW	12-25
Bay of Islands, NZ	showers	12/10	9/10	15/10	12/10	1-2	NW	30-40
Shanghai	clouds and sun	20/10	17/10	21/10	14/10	1-2	ENE	20-40
Honolulu	clouds and sun	30/10	23/10	27/10	20/10	0-1	ENE	20-40

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ten calls

thought, isn't your flight about ready to take-

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